MAHABLESHWAR
BY
COMFORTABLE MOTOR CARS.
WELLINGTON
CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
East Street, Poona.

The Bombay Chronicle

When you take
WELLINGTON'S
MOTOR CAR
You are bound to be pleased with them. Moderate charges.
Telegrams:
"WELLINGTON CYCLISTS"
POONA.

VOL. III. NO. 252 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
S. N. COMPANY.
MAIL SERVICE TO LONDON.
CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Date of sailing about.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Adenwith	Tons.
SUNDAY.				
24th Oct.	Moldavia ..	10000	....	..
31st ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	....	..
7th Nov.	Khyber ..	9000	....	..
14th ,,	Persia ..	8000	....	..
21st ,,	Medina ..	12500	....	..
28th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind .	11500	....	..
5th Dec.	Salsette .	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
12th ,,	Khiva .	9000	....	..
19th ,,	Salsette ..	6900	Malwa ..	11000
26th ,,	Kashgar .	8000	....	..

Until further notice the Homeward Steamers will not call at Plymouth.

Tender leaves the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The MARSEILLES SPECIAL SLEEPING CAR TRAIN in connection with the Company's Steamers has been resumed.

All passengers landing at Marseilles, whether for the special or ordinary trains must be provided with passports with the vise of a French Consul.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly on THURSDAY. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodacion and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent,

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.)
Incorporated in Japan.
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Iyo Maru ..	K. Okamoto	6320	18th Oct.	30th Oct.
Wakasa Maru..	K. Itauno	6327	27th Oct.	8th Nov.
Pensang Maru..	S. Muradzum	5280	3rd Nov	13th Nov
Yeboshi Maru..	H Nojiri	4008	10th Nov	22nd Nov
Bombay Maru	T. Terada	4625	18th Nov.	30th Nov.

For Freight apply to:—
T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA
York Building, Hornby Road. Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 273,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN via Singapore and Hongkong.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrival.	Departures.
Luzon Maru.	4078	T. Miyata	24th Oct	4th Nov.
Ume Maru ..	3016	S. Nakayama	4th Nov.	17th Nov.
Imaho Maru	3939	T. Wakazawa	21st Nov.	2nd Dec.

For Freight apply to
Y. ASAI,
Manager.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.
GAZDAR & Co.,
Sole Agents for the
HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,
28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*
BOMBAY.
Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

FREE! FREE!! FREE!!!
Rai Shaheb Dr. K. C. Dass's.
HEALTH LITERATURE.
The most up-to-date Science of Health to Young and Old. Distributed gratis or post free. Apply to:
THE SWASTHYA SAHAY PHARMACY,
80/2 Harrison Road, Calcutta.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE)
AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1915.
OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
			1915.
City of Paris ..	A & C	9239	Oct. 14th
City of Karachi ..	A & C	5563	Oct. 28th
City of Marseilles ..	A & C	8250	Oct. 30th
City of Cairo ..	A & C	7790	Nov. 18th

HOMEWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about.	Leave Karachi about.
City of Lahore ..	A & C	6947	.. ..	19th Oct.
City of Paris ..	A & C	9239	.. ..	24th Nov.

FARES.	1st class Single.	2nd class Return.	2nd class Single.	2ndclass Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	555	883	420	630
London via Marseilles	630	1,033	480	790
Liverpool	600	900	450	675
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	..	942	..	713

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses. Missionaries. Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A. and C. class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,

Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bate and Sons, Agency.
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY-AMERICAN LINE.
DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY
TAKING CARGO FOR NEW YORK.
BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA
OR BALTIMORE

Direct steamer to New York, carrying 1st class passengers s. s. "City of Calcutta." Tons 7,636. Leaving Bombay about 9th November, 1915.

Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

Fares to New York £50 to £60, according to position of the accommodation..

For further particulars regarding freight Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,175,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate London E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta.	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay.	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore.	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar.	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp	Kampale
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Point)	
Cochin.		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route.
"LHASA," 2,184 Saturday, 23rd October.
"LINGA", 2,185 Tuesday 11 a.m. 26th Oct.† Direct.

†On arrival of the English Mail steamer.
*Via Porebunder Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Fast Mail).

S. S. "KASARA." 1,195 tons, sailing on Friday, the 29th October calling at Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Muscat, Bushire, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI & PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Subsidiary Mail.).

S. S. "BARPETA" 3,283 tons, sailing on Friday, the 23rd October, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahommerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "PUNDUA." 3,305 tons, sailing on or about 23rd October, via Porebunder, calling at Lamu, Mombassa Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

S. S. "FULTALA," 4,154 tons, sailing on or about 1st November, for Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, via Cochin, Alleppey and Colombo.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.
22nd Oct. 1915.

SHIPPING

ANCHOR LINE.
APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captains'	Leave Bombay, about
S. S. Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne R.D.R.N.R.	25th Oct. 1915
§ S. S. Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1915
S. S. Olympia ..	5124	Alex Andrew	23rd Nov. 1915
S.S. Scindia	5106	R. Erskine	16th Dec. 1915.
S.S. Elysia	6368	J. Kinnaird	3rd Jan. 1916.
S.S. Circassia	6722	J F. Osborne R.D., R.N R.	2nd Feb. ,,
S.S Castalia	6388	Wm. Kelso	14th ,, ,,

To Genoa and Glasgow.

The single fare to Genoa is Rs. 525 and Rs. 600 to Glasgow.

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in the future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	420	638
Bombay to Cairo	435	660
Bombay to Port Said	450	675
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	555	867
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	630	942
Bombay to Gibraltar	570	855
Bombay to Liverpool	660	900
Bombay to New York via Liverpool and Glasgow	867	1400

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric-fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rate to Europe includes free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned—

W. & A. GRAHAM, Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA
BOMBAY & POONA.
SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.
Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments
ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION
F. CORNAGLIA
Importer of High Class Stores and Wines,
83, 85, Medows Street and 7, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY,
AND
Arsenal Road, POONA,
Telegrams: CORNAGLIA Telephone No. 42

BANKING

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Called-up Capital	£600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£900,000
Reserve Fund	£55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart, (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Fransqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.)
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Gaskell, Esq.. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.
Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaikwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE BARODA.

Branches: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,75,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIEXED DEPOSIT.
Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposit may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

A. AITKEN.
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE BURMAH OIL Co., Ltd.
(SCOTLAND)
B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS

B. O. C. LAMP OILS	B. O. C. PITCH
B. O. C. PETROL	B. O. C. CANDLES
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS	B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS
B. O. C. GREASES	B. O. C. WAX

BOMBAY AGENTS:
SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street.
P. O. Box 203 Telephone Nos. 101 & 1438

WHY BANISH YOUR OLD PIANO?
If your piano has lost its power, its attractiveness and your interest in it, it is for the reason that it needs renovation.
We can restore the tone and put the action into a condition almost new, removing all the jangling and ill-tone, thereby giving it
A NEW LEASE OF LIFE
and returning to you the pleasure it once gave, in substitution of the disgust its possession imposes in its present state.
If this offer does not tempt you we will take your old instrument allowing you full value in part payment of a
BRAND NEW PIANO
which will be to you an investment of a life-time.
MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorised	Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued	Rs. 30,00,000
Capital Subscribed	Rs. 26,81,500
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 13,14,277
Reserve Fund	Rs. 10,80,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches.
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshwar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1960.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,00 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from November 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

138088

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ...	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hong-Kong
Colombo	Kwala-Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar,	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed at 2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amount above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 24

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.
LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Australia	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port
Changchun	London	Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	Lyons	San Francisco
Hankow	Fengtien	Shanghai
Harbin	(Mukden)	Sydney
Hong-Kong	Nagasaki	(Australia)
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tiehling
Kobe	New York	Tientsin
Les Anglos	Osaka	Tokyo
(Cal. U.S.A.)		Tsingtau

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

"WANTED," "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID:—
ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.
Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.
Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisement unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES
may be had on application to—
The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

ALL forms of Leprosy, Leucoderma, sores, piles, patches and various blood impurities cured in four weeks. Rs. 5 per week. Two day's medicines gratis for trial. LILY COTTAGE, Simla, Calcutta. 568

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, MATHERAN.—Opens on Thursday the 14th October, under new management. Present premises entirely overhauled. Central situation Commands excellent view Best cuisine. Charges very moderate. 578

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED two PAYING GUESTS (Bachelors) in well situated bungalow near the sea in Bandra. Good table and home comforts. Apply to "C. L." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

WANTED EMPLOYMENT as a BILL COLLECTOR by a respectable Parsi who has worked in this capacity for the last twelve years. Willing to deposit security. Apply to "Parsi" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 700

WANTED—Trained M. A. Headmaster for a State School in U. P. Starting salary Rs. 200. Apply sharp to—
ALTAF HUSAIN, M.A.,
Kachchi Serai Jowala Gunge,
906 Azamgarh.

WANTED—Immediately an experienced First MECHANICAL ENGINEER and a WEAVING HEAD JOBBER for a Mofussil Mill. Apply stating terms with testimonials to "B" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2105

WANTED—A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for a State dispensary, pay Rs. 40, rising to Rs. 50. Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned. Write to
CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER.
2108 Rajpipla State, NANDOD.

WANTED—French family, Vicinity Hotel Majestic, have large well furnished room with good Board for two Rs. 110 each; also single room for one Rs. 110, modern conveniences. Apply to Box No. 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

ROYAL ARMY TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—WANTED, immediately, keen, staunch MANAGER for R. A. T. A. Institutes, Mesopotamia. Applications, with copies of credentials, stating salary required to THE GENERAL SECRETARY, R. A. T. A., Middlelands, Simla. 904

WANTED an ASSISTANT SECRETARY to the Hon. Maharajah Bahadur of Durbhunga. Pay Rs. 150 to Rs. 200 a month according to literary qualifications. Applicant must be an orthodox Hindu.
The GENERAL MANAGER,
Raj Durbhanga.
Durbhanga, the 18th October, 1915.
2122

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by an UNDERGRADUATE energetic youth of respectability efficient in English, Gujerati, Hindi Correspondence and Accounts, and Cloth and Yarn sales of a Mill concern. Able to control a Local or Mofussil Mill or business office. Best references. Efficiency guaranteed. Please write to Box No. 582, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2086

WANTED—A fully qualified Veterinary Graduate to fill the post of Overseer of a Government Cattle Farm. A previous experience of farm management is essential. Pay 75—120. Those without this experience need not apply—
E. W. OLIVER, M.R.C.V.S., F.Z.S.,
Superintendent,
Civil Veterinary Dept., United Provinces,
905 Lucknow.

WANTED a Head Master for the Mittra H. E. School, Deoghur, Santhal Parganas, on a pay Rs. 100 a month, with free quarters. He must be an experienced Graduate of not less than 15 years standing, strong in English, and Mathematics. He will be required to take charge of the School Hostel also.
2. An experienced Graduate, strong in English and Sanskrit. Pay Rs. 50 a month.
3. An Under-Graduate, strong in English and Mathematics, must be either an I.A. or I.S.C. Preference will be given to an I.S.C. Pay Rs. 40 a month.
4. A Vernacular Pandit to teach Bengali. Preference will be given to a Normal passed man. Pay Rs. 25 a month.
The selected candidates will be required to join their post on the 17th November 1915. Applications for the posts will be received by the undersigned up the 31st October 1915.
J. M. CHRISTIAN,
Hony. Secy. & S. D. O.
Deoghur.
Santhal Parganas.
Deoghur, 11th October, 1915. 909

WANTED.

WANTED.—A CLERK with good qualifications. Salary Rs. 30—35. Apply SECRETARY, Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, Bastian Road, Fort. 2121

WANTED from 1st November Gentleman PAYING GUEST Single Room, Separate Bathroom, Separate entrance Electric Lights, Good table, Private Family Rs. 75 per month. Apply "X X" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1002

WANTED a B. Sc. or B.A. with Botany and Biology for the BAHADURKHANJI HIGH SCHOOL, Junagadh. Pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 70 according to qualification and experience. Apply with testimonials to 2118 HEADMASTER.

WANTED an Assistant Settlement Officer experienced in Raiyatwari system, pay Rs. 100 p.m. with T. A. according to Civil Service Regulations. Post temporary.
Apply DIWAN, Banswara State Rajputana. 908

WANTED a Graduate of Veterinary College in India for employment in the Rewah State, Central India. An experienced man wanted.—Apply with copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY to His Highness the Maharaja of Rewah. 900

WANTED European, smart energetic man to manage office, supervise correspondence, accounts etc. Knowledge of leather and leather goods trade desirable. State age, experience, salary required.
THE CHROME LEATHER CO., Madras. 902

WANTED—EUROPEAN YOUTH age between 18 and 20 to be trained as assistant to a dentist. Must be well spoken and of pure European parentage. Commencing salary Rs. 60 per month plus free food and lodging rising by increments of Rs. 15 per month, annually. Apply enclosing photo if possible, to No. 586, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2114

WANTED a Lady Doctor for the post of Superintendent King Edward Memorial Zenana Hospital, Jammu. Apply stating qualifications, age, nationality and terms to the Home Minister, Jammu and Kashmir State, Jammu, not later than 10th November 1915.
By order,
MOL SINGH KHOSLA,
P.A. to Hom Minister, Jammu, and
902 Kashmir State.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE PIANO in excellent condition. Price Rs. 300, no offers. Apply to PIANO, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 900

LADIES and GENTLEMEN going abroad may advantageously sell their furniture, piano, etc., in one lot to No. 8, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1919

FOR SALE—"FORD CAR" fitted with master vibrator to electric light stepney, brass bound foot boards, lined real leather, Rs. 1,650. Apply to Box No. 1,000 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 800

DECENT SHIGRAM with fast and quiet Arab horse available for evening-drive on Saturdays and Sundays. Terms moderate. Please apply. "J. B. M." "Bombay Chronicle." 1002

FOR SALE—CHEST WALER GELDING, over 15 hands, 10 years, broken to both saddle, perfect manners and confidential. Apply
WELLINGTON MEWS.
2109

FOR SALE Bay English Gelding "GARDENER," I.P.A.C., 8 years, a big handsome, weight-carrying pony. Excellent hack and hunter in both saddles. Believed quite sound. Rs. 1,800.
Apply to LT.-COL. C. A. LUCK, 22nd Cavalry, F. F., Bolarum. 903

VALUABLE LAW REPORTS.—GENUINE BARGAIN.—THE ENGLISH REPORTS, being the famous Series of Reports from 1300 to 1866, of which 151 volumes are already out and the remaining few to be out shortly. Cost Rs. 22-8 per vol. Offered at Rs. 15 per vol. only. A brand new set, unused. A genuine bargain for solicitors, barristers and law libraries. Apply to Mr. JUGGONATH, High Court Law Library, Bombay. 802

TO BE LET.

PRIVATE family offers good Board, 2 meals Rs. 45; 3 meals Rs. 60; vicinity Hotel Majestic, Apply "BOARD" Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 980

LIGHT, AIRY and convenient Offices to be let at small rentals to suit tenants. Electric Lift, Light and Fans. No Agents. Apply to SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co., 16, Apollo Street. 552

TO BE LET Lonavla "Barometer View," "A," "B," and "C," BUNGALOWS, fully furnished. Apply PHIROZE C. MISTRY, Khambata Lane, Khetwadi. 1946

TO LET—Two houses and a cottage, furnished, outside the Woods, Lanoulie, for the month of October or longer. Fine situation. For rent and other particulars Apply to Mrs. Brewin, 5 Cross Road Wanourie, Poona. 989

NOTICES.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Chief Storekeeper, Bombay Port Trust, at his office at Elphinstone Bunder up to 1-30 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd November, 1915, for the supply of the following stores during the 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1916.
SCHEDULE "B".—Building Materials comprising Bricks, Lime, Sand, Teak and other Timber.
SCHEDULE "C".—Miscellaneous Country Stores.
SCHEDULE "M".—Castings.
SCHEDULE "O".—Liquid Fuel, Oil for Engines and Locomotives, Castor, Cocoanut and Kerosine Oils and Waste Cotton.
SCHEDULE "P".—Provisions.
A deposit of Rs. 200 in Cash or Government Securities (cheques will not be accepted) must accompany each tender and any deposit shall be forfeited if the tender with which it is put in, is withdrawn before the tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees decision in regard to his tender.
Forms of tenders and schedules and other particulars required may be obtained and samples inspected at the Chief Storekeeper's Office and a sum of Rs. 2 must be paid for each form of tender required.
Tenders may be accepted either in whole or in part and the Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
The cost of stamping the agreement to be borne by the successful tenderer.
Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores."
H. E. LEES,
Chief Storekeeper.
Stores Office,
Elphinstone Bunder, Bombay.
Dated 16th October, 1915. 2091

THE WESTERN INDIA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 22nd October, 1915, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet made up to 30th day of June, 1915.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1915-1916, and to fix their remuneration.
5th.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at the meeting.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE SONS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 12th October, 1915.
N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th October, 1915, to 5th November, 1915, both days inclusive. 2097

THE HINDOOSTAN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 22nd October, 1915, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Hummum Street, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Annual Audited Accounts and Balance-sheet made up to 30th day of June 1915.
2nd.—To declare a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint Auditors for the year 1915-1916, and to fix their remuneration.
5th.—To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward at the meeting.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
THACKERSEY MOOLJEE & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 12th October, 1915.
N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th October, to the 5th November, 1915, both days inclusive. 2096

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 669 OF 1915.

Re: The Firm of GOVINDDAS VITHALDAS and PALEKAR till recently carrying on business as Shroffs at Champagully outside the Fort of Bombay: Adjudged Insolvents.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Firm of GOVINDDAS VITHALDAS and PALEKAR have been this day duly adjudged to have committed act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent firm do vest in the Official Assignee of this Hon. Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent firm do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.
Dated this 21st day of October, 1915.
Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort,
Bombay, this 21st October, 1915.
R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.
2120

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 25 per Whole Share and Rs. 6-4-0 per Quarter Share, for the half year ended 30th June, 1915, is hereby declared and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company, Royal Insurance Buildings, Churchgate Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 1st November, 1915, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 p.m. (Bombay Time), to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 21st October, 1915, on production of Share-Certificates.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st October to 30th October, 1915, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 18th October, 1915. 2119

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT DAIRY FARM, AMBALA.

THE PIGGERY attached to this Dairy will open for winter season, 1915-16, on 25th October. Fresh pork, Sausages, available from that date. Bacon, hams, etc., available early in November. All produce guaranteed from English Stock Bred on the Government Dairy Farm. Price lists on application to:
MANAGER,
Government Dairy Farm,
2115 Ambala.

FOR SALE AS A GOING CONCERN.

THE MAHABLESHWAR BRANCH of Messrs. TREACHER & CO., LD., with all the stock, fixtures and furniture, and also the lease of shop premises for the unexpired period. Tenders for same to be addressed to the CHAIRMAN and DIRECTORS and superscribed "Tenders for Mahableshwar Branch."
2116

NOTICE.

DR. CARR, Dental Surgeon, 107, Esplanade Road, Bombay, has opened a BRANCH Dental Practice in KARACHI. 2117

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT & G. I. P. Ry. LISTS

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M., (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE WHITE PEARL BUTTONS.

THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 22nd October, at 3 p. m., (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA AND COMPANY, Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the shop of Kagdi Rasulbhai Taherbhai at Jhaveri Bazar by order of Messrs. Lalbhao Kalyanbhai and Company, and on account and at the risk of Arab Haji Medi Haji Bin Saif the following very valuable pearls.
1 valuable white pearl button about 26½ chows.
1 valuable white pearl button about 47 chows.
1 valuable white pearl button about 24½ chows.
1 valuable white pearl button about 13¾ chows.
1 valuable white pearl button about 7 chows.
1 valuable white oval pearl about 8 chows.
1 valuable white pearl button about 14¾ chows.
2 valuable white pearl buttons 12½ chows.
9 valuable white pearl buttons about 14½ chows.
97 valuable white pearl buttons about 11 chows.
95 valuable white pearl button about 14½ chows.
The above pearls are on view at the shop of the vendors at Jhaveri Bazar. For further particulars application may be made to Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira, and Diwan Attorneys for the Vendors or to the undersigned.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale. The balance to be paid and goods to be taken delivery of within 2 days from the day of sale.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1915.

MENESSE & CO.

NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLEARED CARGO EX PRIZE VESSEL "E. F. FERDINAND."

By order of the Aden Prize Court and in accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879 as from time to time amended under instructions from the Manager Bombay Port Trust Docks Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY the 22nd Oct. 1915 at 3 p.m., (S.T.), at No. 6, Transit Shed Alexandra Dock, the following uncleared cargo ex Prize Vessel "E. F. Ferdinand."
1 parcel bead ornaments.
1 case provisions.
2 cases old wearing apparel.
A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE of Unclaimed Goods, Grain Sweepings, etc., at the G. I. P. Railway Wari Bunder Goods Depot.

In accordance with Section 55 and 56 of Railway Act IX of 1890, under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 29th October, 1915, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Wari Bunder Goods Depot:—
Cottonseed, linseed, wheat, jawari, gunny bags, cotton pickings, manganese ore, iron bars, bangles, iron plough, bamboo sticks, hirakasi, harda, toor, castorseed, husk, iron kadi for umbrellas, palanquin (palki), dry chillies, old records, bags of grain sweepings and other miscellaneous goods.
9 Bales Cotton Latur to Colaba, Inv. No. 45 of 23-2-15.
3 Bales Cotton Harpalpur to Colaba Inv. No. 21 of 4-2-14.
MENESSE & Co.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1915.

AMUSEMENTS.

9-30. **EXCELSIOR THEATRE** 9-30.
P. M. M. E. BANDMANN presents THE BANDMANN GAIETY CO. P. M.
IN THE LATEST LONDON REVUES.
FRIDAY **"COME INSIDE"**
SATURDAY From the Empire Theatre, London.
6-30 p. m. The Patriotic Drama "TWO LITTLE BRITONS"
The great Comedian CHARLES CHAPLIN in "The Landers.
6-30. To-morrow (Saturday,) Shakespear's Spectacular Masterpiece.
"ANTONY and CLEOPATRA"
Produced and Acted by the CINES CO. of "QUO VADIS" fame
This beautiful film rivals "CABIRIA" for sumptuousness of staging. The landing of the Roman Legions in Egypt is a triumph of stage management.
NO INCREASE IN PRICES. Write for free illustrated booklet.

AUCTION SALE

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE of the Right, Title and Interest of the Insolvent in the Landed Property, at Prabhadevi Road.
Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Heptula Esoofally and others, trade as Hyderally Cassumji, Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of October, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, all the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the property situate at Parbhadevi Road, and mentioned in the Consent Decree, dated 26th July, 1913, in Suit No. 408 of 1912, as being let on a perpetual lease, at the rate of Rs. 367-8-0 per month to Piraji Maluji, and on the date of the said Decree was and still is subject to a mortgage charge of Rs. 61,513-10-0, with further interest at 9 p. c. per annum on Rs. 50,000 from 1st July, 1913, till payment and the cost of the said suit in favour of the plaintiff, and was and is still further charged for the sum of Rs. 22,292-11-4 with further interest at 7 p. c., on Rs. 19,000 from 28th July, 1913, till date of payment, and the cost of the 7th defendant of the said suit.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1915

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 9 CASES EGYPTIAN WARF COPS AND 5 CASES WEFT COPS
By order of the office concerned Messrs. GANDHI AND CO., will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 22nd October, 1915, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), sell by public auction at Fort No. 27 Forbes Street (Acharatlal B. Havelivala & Co.'s, office) where the goods are removed for sale.
9 cases Egyptian warp cops. Pounds 2,067, 80 counts on short tubes. 5 cases Egyptian weft cops. Pounds 1,162, 100 counts on short tubes.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance will have to be paid and the goods taken delivery of within three days.
GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 22nd October, 1915.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.
Fixed and Short period Deposits arranged with Banks Firms and Mills.
Loans arranged on shares and approved security.
Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.
Agency business of all sorts undertaken.
Address:—31 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY," Bombay

Have you tried Zymole Trokeys? If you haven't get a box and be convinced that they are the best throat relief on the market. They stimulate the secretions and refrfesh the mouth. B 5

DANCE

Under the Distinguished Patronage of
T. E. Lord and Lady Willingdon
And in the presence of
The Royal Belgian & Allied contries' Counsuls,
The Ex-Soldiers' Society of India & Burma (Bombay Branch) will hold a
SUBSCRIPTION DANCE IN THE
TOWN HALL
BOMBAY
On Friday, the 5th Nov., 1915.
In aid of the
BELGIAN RED CROSS FUND.
Dancing Commences at 9-30 p. m.
Tickets may be had from any of the Members or from the Secretery, Victoria Terminus, or the Head Office of the Society 'Times' Building.
Or at the Door.
Rs. 3—0—0 One Lady and Gent.
Rs. 1—8—0 Extra Lady.

Lalitkaladarsh Natak Co.,
GRANT ROAD,
Bombay Theatre.
Saturday, 23rd October, at 9 p.m.
SHARDA.
Sunday, 24th October. at 3 p.m.
BAL SOUBHADRA.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
12, ESPLANADE ROAD.

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£362,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,000
Reserve Fund	£500,000

Head Office: 15, Gracechurch Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LTD.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
Bombay, Karachi, Calcutta, Sub-Branch, Howrah (Calcutta), Delhi, Rangoon, Madras, Colombo, Kandy, Galle, Kuala-Lumpur, Kota-Bahri (Kelantan), Penang, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Interest at 4 per cent. per annum allowed on deposits fixed for 12 months. Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LTD. ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.
OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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The Perils of Pauline

INTENSELY SENSATIONAL AND CONTAINING SOME MOST VIVID SCENES OF HORSE RACING accompanied with Thrilling Accidents. A HIGH DIVE FROM A HUGE CLIFF AND A POWERFUL PLOT THROUGHOUT.

ALSO ANOTHER TWO-REEL WAR DRAMA ENTITLED "THE SPY" FEATURING M. JOUMARD OF THE COMEDIE FRANCAISE—PARIS, AND AN ALL-STAR CAST.

PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE CONTAINING REAL BOMBARDMENT OF FORTS AND SINKING OF BATTLESHIPS BY THE RUSSIAN FLEET.

IF YOU ENJOY
A Good Picture
THEN SEE
THE PERILS OF PAULINE
YOU WILL BE MORE THAN PLEASED.

IMPERIAL
CINEMA.
CHARNI ROAD.
TIME Week Days. 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m.
TIME on Saturdays & Sundays 4-30, 6-30, 8-15, & 10 p.m.
The Story of this wonderful film appears in this paper every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday.

IF YOU ENJOY
A GOOD NOVEL
THEN READ THE STORY
OF
THE PERILS OF PAULINE
IN THIS PAPER
YOU WILL BE MORE THAN PLEASED.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Oct. 21.

Harpathian	Rout	New York
Jeddah	Loftus	Calcutta

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 21.

Bahadur Dooley Calcutta

The following vessel entered the Docks for loading :—

Steamer City of Glasgow for Karachi

The following vessels received port clearance on Thursday:—

Steamer Dwarka for Busreh
" Barpeta for "

Thursday, October 21st, 1915

S. S. City of Paris:—The Ellerman Line steamer City of Paris left Marseilles outward bound on the 20th instant.

S. S. Inaho Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Inaho Maru left Kobe for Bombay, via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo.

S. S. Luzon Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Luzon Maru left Colombo for Bombay, on the 19th instant and is expected here on the 23rd instant.

S. S. Umtata:—The Natal Line steamer Umtata, homeward bound, arrived at Port Said on the 20th instant.

S. S. Bombay Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Bombay Maru left Kobe for Hongkong via Moji on the 19th instant.

S. S. Harpathian:—The steamer Harpathian 2870 tons, Captain W. F. Rout, arrived here yesterday from New York, which port she left on the 15th ultimo, with a general cargo on board.

S. S. Jeddah:—The steamer Jeddah, 2,923 tons, Captain E. Hoftus, arrived here yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal on board.

S. S. Bahadur:—The steamer Bahadur, 2,936 tons, Capt. R. M. Dooley, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a general and the same bottom cargo.

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain E. Prince, will sail to-day for Busreh and intermediate ports, with general goods and passengers.

S. S. Barpeta:—The steamer Barpeta, 1,876 tons, Captain S. A. Morgan, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and passengers.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A. Thistleard	Young	W. & A. G. & Co
B. Oceana	Milne	W. & A. G. & Co
C. & R. Pundua	Anderson	M. M. & Co
D. & E. Sardinia	Jeffery	P. & O. Co
F. Clan Forbes	Pagan	J. F. & Co
K. Clan Maclachlan		J. F. & Co
O. Inverness	Barry	J. F. & Co
P. Viemeira	Paltle	J. F. & Co

HARBOUR WALL

Indravati	B. S. N. Co
Netravati	B. S. N. Co
Kaveri	B. S. N. Co
Sabarmati	K. N. & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Castalia	Kelso	W. & A. G. & Co
3 Jehangir	Lewis	T. M. & Co
6 Barpeta	Morgan	M.M. & Co
7 Iyo Maru	Okamoto	N. Y. K.
8 Kamor	Odn r	S. Tyabji Son
9 Newquay	Jarupson	W. & A. & Co
10 & 11 Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co
15 Dwarka	Prince	M. M. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

3 Caledonia	Dowell	P. & O. Co
4 Queda	Neilson	M. M. & Co
5 City of Glasgow	Morrison	K. N. & Co
6 Colaba	Ross	M. M. & Co

H. D. D.

Nankin	Manlay	P. & O. S. N. Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM

Alavi	Thomson	T. M. & Co
Beme	Stephens	Shaw Wallace & Co
Shakdara	Livingstone	M. M. & Co
Clan Chatton	Pill	K. Nixon & Co
City of Calcutta	Rigby	
Cigale	Jouanis	
Fawnbank	Horton	T. M. & Co
Harpathian	Rout	
Jeddah	Loftus	T. M. & Co
Kamor	Courtney	T. M. & Co
Kinkon Maru	Tenpin to	G. Arbuthnot & Co
Nurani	Fanning	T. M. & Co
Suwa	Gilling	

EXPORTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia (s) 65 bales wool, B. Valabdas; 25 bales wool, R. Agarchand; 73 bales wool, E. Dossa and Co.; 45 bales wool, Manaubhai and Co.; 54 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co.; 67 bales wool, F. P. Campbell and Co.; 21 bales wool, D. Ramkunsar; 14 bales wool, C. Ramsooroop; 60 bales wool, B. Hurbham; 1 bale wool, N. Goculdas; 10 bales wool, V. Oomersee; 110 bales cotton waste, Commercial Trading and Co.; 63 bales cotton fly M. Dowlatram; 18 bales oily cotton M. Dowlatram; 19 bales cotton droppings, M. Dowlatram; 110 bales cottonwaste, G. Veerjivana Co.; 7 bales cotton waste, T. Damji; 14 cases mustard oil, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 20 cwts. turmuric, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 20 cwts. chillies, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 5 tons dhall, W. and A. Graham and Co.; 203 cwts. gum Arabic, P. Jethabhoy; 125 cwts. khismiss, T. Canji and Co.; 50 cwts. myrabolams, D. Bomanji and Co.; 50 bales cotton cold waste, P. Haridas; 25 bales cotton waste, P. Haridas.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Circassia (s) 67 cases aniline dye, P. Soorji and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia (s) 5 pots rose oil, M. A. Patharia; 991 cwts. gram, John Fachiri; 982 cwts. lentils, John Fachiri; 1,000 cwts. rape seed, Ralli Brothers; 2,199 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 6 pots rose oil, M. Jafferbhoy; 21 cwts. rose flowers, M. Jafferbhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia (s) 550 cwts. kismiss, E. Mahomed; 750 cwts. raisins, D. Haridas and Co.; 1,050 cwts. raisins, M. Jafferbhoy; 28 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.; 15 cases curry powder, H. Muncherji and Sons; 5 casks, chutney, H. Muncherji and Sons; 350 cwts. khismiss, V. Esmail and Co.; 350 cwts. khismiss, G. B. Hurjee; 350 cwts. khismiss, D. Sewjee; 400 cwts. P. Jethabhoy; 600 cwts, khismiss, D. Pasoo and Co.; 24 cases bristles, J. A. Begbie and Co.; 20 bales goat skins, E. M. Stein; 50 casks goat skins, E. M. Stein.

FOR NEW YORK.

Circassia (s) 5 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

Colaba (s) 595 cwts. turmuric, J. Nurbharam and Co.; 3,170 cwts. rape seed, John Fachiri; 1,780 cwts. mustard seed, John Fachiri; 6,498 cwts. groundnuts, Ralli Brothers; 1,001 cwts. groundnuts, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 7,000 cwts. castor seed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 8,000 cwts. castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Colaba (s) 400 cwts. buffalo horns, E. Mahomed.

FOR GENOA.

Castalia (s) 400 cwts. raisins, M. Jafferbhoy; 300 ables cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.; 200 cwts. cashew nuts, M. Jafferbhoy; 1 case Garnet stones, Coutts and Co.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia (s) 32 bales goat skins, E. N. Stein.

FOR BALTIMORE.

City of Calcutta (s) 3,000 tons manganese ore, Central India Mining Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Sardinia (s) 300 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha.

FOR HONGKONG.

Sardinia (s) 100 bales cotton yarn, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Iyo Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 161 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Iyo Maru (s) 1,000 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.; 300 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 1,000 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, K. Devchand and Co.; 179 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.; 800 bales cotton, G. Dossa and Co.; 500 bales cotton, K. H. Kayani and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Iyo Maru (s) 560 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Iyo Maru (s) 900 bales cotton, T. Nishamatsu and Co.

Nankin (s) 1,000 bales cotton twist, David Sassoon and Co.

IMPORTS.

S. S. Barpeta from Basreh—Agents M. M. & Co., 1 packet currency notes, 5 bundles specie, 94 bundles wool, 11 tins pearls, 4 bundles m. roots, 2 bundles dry fish, 53 bags figs, 109 crates pomegranates, 2 bundles carpets, 29 bundles skins, 110 bags gum, 503 bags gum and linseed, 1 case 8 gottas dye, 50 cases rosewater, 6 cases instentithe, 8 bags 1 jotta 4 bundles attare, 8 bags salab 7 cases 8 jottas asofoetida, 7 bundles cotton, 1 case colour, 1 case piece goods, 4 bags old copper, 71 bundles rosebuds, 324 bags almonds, 650 bags raisins, 25 bags shahjira, 25 casks salamonise, 12 bags almond seeds, 4,459 baskets 50 cases 121 bundles 3,595 bags 1,147 boxes dates.

S. S. Colaba from Karachi—Agents M. M. & Co., 6 bags apricots, 13 bags haftai, 377 bags raisins, 12 bags indigo, 74 bales cotton, 2 casks hing, 23 casks alizarine dye, 6,226 bags wheat, 1 bundle dandri wood, 550 bags rice, 6 bags khusta.

S. S. Queda from Sourabaya—Agents M. M. & Co., 1,11,005 bags sugar, 5 cases 5 bags gentry seeds.

S. S. Caledonia from London—Agents P. & O. S. N. Co., 1 box gold coin, 8 boxes bar gold, 15 cases lime cream, 1 case confectionary, 6 bales 1 packages canvas, 2 casks ivory, 2 cases motor car and parts, 2 cases motor cycles, 2 cases cycles, 2,929 casks cement, 4 cases boots and shoes, 200 bags caraway seeds, 90 cases 6 hlds wine, 1 case netronic oxide, 60 packages whisky, 600 cases brandy and rum, 1,166 cases brandy, 100 cases genoa, 100 cases gam, 125 cases beer, 7 cases cocoa, 27 cases bacon, 95 cases hams and bacon, 5 cases cigarettes, 7 cases cigars, 13 cases tyres, 13 cases 11 packages medicine, 256 packages 31 cases provisions, 150 cases cheese, 23 bales 8 cases paper, 1 bale carpet, 93 cases 20 packages cottons, 12 cases 40 barrels earthenware, 57 bales blankets, 2 cases leather, 1 case biscuits 1 case potash citrate, 4 cases essential oil, 9 cases anthydros amonia.

S. S. New Quay from New York, Agents, W. A Graham & Co.:—50 barrels lubricating oil, 255 boxes clocks 59 cases, 2 boxes motor car, parts thereof and accessores. 24 cases oil cloth, 2 cases talcum powder. 9 cases bottles, 16 drums sulphide of sodium, 245 drums magnesium chloride, 10 drums zinc chloride, 50 cases Quaker oats, 5 cases vaseline, 2 cases perfumed spirit, 10 cases soap, 132 cases Fellows Syrup, 122 cases, 5 boxes medicine, 55 cases paper, 7 cases shoes, 227 bags cummin seed, 9 cases cotton goods, 13 cases tobacco, 1 case leather, 3 boxes leather belting, 5 cases grape nuts, 12 boxes oves, 32 crates, 5 boxes stoves, 1 case cigarettes, 10 cases varnish, 5 cases confectionary, 78 cases alminium, 1 box jelly, 1,640 cases, 2,210 kegs nails, 5 barrels grease.

S.S. Rangoon from Rangoon, Agents Shaw Wallace & Co.:—1,771 drums benzine, 6,15,400 gallons kerosine oil. 13,212 drums, 1,500 tins petrol. 908 casks lubricating oil. 40 cases empty tins.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 20th October, 1915.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.,

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. ..	29.884 Inches.
Temperature of Air	81.9 degree
Wet Bn b Thermometer	76.6 "
Dew Point	74.6 "
Relative hum d ity of Air	0.789 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	1.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.3 "
Minimum do. do.	77.1 "
Genraldirection of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,ENE,WNW,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	155. miles.

RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

Light rain has fallen in Assam and round the head of the Bay and few scattered falls have occurred in the south of the Peninsula. Dibrugarh and Shillong each report one and a half inches

The temperature is appreciably higher than usual in Northern India and along Madras Coast

No important change is forecasted.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 21st October 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is in excess; night temperature is also above normal in the southern half of the division.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess except at Karachi.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval reports 0.14in. of rain. Skies are clear or light; clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at Veraval and Bhavnagar-Para; night temperature is in excess in Central India West and at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature continues in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Night temperature is higher than usual in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The only rainfall of importance reported to-day has been at Veraval.

A few showers may occur in south-east Madras.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 21st of October, 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity A. M.	Rainfall past 24 hours	Rainfall Total 1st June to Date	Rainfall Departure 1st June to date
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	84.7	68.7	56	..	0	..
Do. (20th)	91.5	73.5	64	..	0	—0.05
Jask				..	0	—0.06
Muskat	93.6	77.9	62	..	0	—0.20
Do. (19th)						
PUNJAB—	100.3	67.0	60	..	0.68	..
Multan	94	0 64	1 55	..	14.58	—4.09
Rawalpindi	97	0 59.2	73	..	6 57	—8.14
Lahore	98.5	66.0	42	..	6.52	—8.68
Hissar	94	1 58	1 72	..	21.82	—1 80
Ambala	95.4	71.3	40	..	18.05	—10.60
Delhi						
UNITED PROVINCES—	98.6	70.2	44	..	16.08	—8.80
Agra				..		
Mainpuri	97	6 69.3	53	..	21 84	—15.32
Jhansi	93.4	69.3	69	..	57.26	23.87
Cawnpore	93.1	68.5	69	..	44.00	7.79
Allahabad						
SIND AND RAJPUTANA	101	5 67.6	54	..	0.69	—1.57
Jacobabad	87	0 72	9 73	..	0.28	—5.75
Karachi	94	2 70	6 49	..	11.09	—7.91
Ajmer	97	8 66	6 44	..	10.53	—11.30
Jaipore	98.0	75.6	42	..	17.41	—8.93
Kotah						
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—	93	0 71.0	73	..	4.67	—8.74
Bhuj	87.0	76.7	77	..	7.99	—5.70
Dwarka	85	5 71.8	80	..	10.35	—6.40
Veraval	93	4 68	3 56	..	11 34	—14.39
Rajkot	91	8 69	6 82	..	10.95	—8.87
Bhavnagar Para	91	5 70.7	85	..	27.44	—12.53
Surat	95	0 73	7 71	..	11.75	—17.13
Ahmedabad	97	4 78	1 49	..	6.96	—16.25
Deesa	92	7 69	8 54	..	15.64	—11 61
Neemuch	89.1	69	1 69	..	27.19	—3.73
Indore						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—	90.1	69	3 80	..	70.78	19.00
Jubbulpore	91	2 68	2 62	..	42 34	—0.68
Saugor	89	7 71	2 82	..	43.59	—2 84
Hoshangabad	91	4 73	3 77	..	23.72	—4 20
Khandwa	92.6	71	4 70	..	26.88	—2 82
Akola	91	4 71	8 69	..	32.30	1.72
Amraoti	92	4 71.8	68	..	46.50	1.78
Nagpur	91	3 72	2 85	..	38 43	—10 44
Chanda	90	7 74	1 77	..	51.24	5.76
Raipur						
KONKAN—	87	3 77	2 86	..	76.18	6.03
Bombay	85	7 75	1 81	..	10015	1 60
Ratnagiri	83	8 75	3 92	..	85.18	—3 50
Mormugao	83	4 74	0 95	..	96.90	—19.00
Karwar						
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—	89	3 65	1 63	..	21.65	1 21
Malegaon	86	1 64	5 68	..	29.10	9.87
Ahmednagar	88	2 65	3 92	..	34.32	11 12
Poona	92.0	70	3 65	..	25.54	—0 16
Sholapur	89	2 71	1 64	..	21.81	4 88
Bijapur	85	1 65	2 92	..	44.97	3.05
Belgaum	88	7 69	8 58	..	28 47	3 14
Aurangabad	90	2 72	7 74	..	34.69	—3 33
Nizamabad (Indur.)	89	2 73	0 32	0.02	30.07	23 66
Hyderabad						
MALABAR AND CEYLON	84	7 75	1 80	..	92 10	—21.78
Manzalore	83	4 74	1 91	0.07	91 29	—4 45
Calicut	85	8 76	9 77	..	88 12	4 34
Cochin	86	5 76	2 93	0.07	28 85	0.29
Colombo						
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—	94	1 78	9 79	..	39.06	10 68
Masulipatam	89	8 71	9 70	..	22.88	9 29
Bellary	94	6 76	3 67	..	18.47	—4.67
Cuddapah	93	9 76	6 84	..	24.28	2.02
Madras	86	4 6	2 78	..	22 12	—2 06
Bangalore	87	4 72	2 78	..	10.91	0 99
Coimbatore	91	7 76	1 74	..	17 19	6.59
Tri-hinopoly	93	3 79	6 80	..	11.38	—2.94
Negapatam						

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure, one wafer brings a smile. Easy to carry, easy to take O. 17

MYSTERY OF A PARIS LAUNDRY.

CONCRETE FOUNDATIONS FOR SIEGE GUNS.

Considerable interest was caused in mail week by a statement received by the police in connection with the manager of a well-known hotel in Paris. The "Matin" gives the following version of the statement.

Before the war the man in question purchased at Dugny, near Bourget, an extensive estate surrounded by three streams, under the pretext of erecting a model laundry. Elaborate works were carried out during several months, and a local masonry contractor was instructed to erect a huge building on solid foundations of reinforced concrete, which in parts was of unusual thickness.

The purchaser explained that this foundation was intended to support the weight and vibration of the steam machinery which would be part of the laundry outfit. The residence on the estate, or rather its foundations, were also transformed thus in 1911. The masonry contractor was instructed to wall up the entrance to a dark and tortuous passage in the cellars. The wall was accordingly built.

For the last three days the wall and the corridor have been the object of a police investigation. At Dugny people are asking whether, when making use of the old vaults, the hotel proprietor did not find some means of connecting them with each other and forming a secret way towards St. Denis and to La Courneuve and Epinay, crossing the lines of the Grand Ceinture Railway—the outer circle railway round Paris.

Others express the opinion that the reinforced concrete foundations, whence the laundry machines could easily be moved, as they were merely bolted down, formed splendid platforms which might be intended to bear siege guns, which at the short distance of from fifteen to twenty kilometres could, if the opportunity arose, bombard Paris.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time inches. For temperature corrections applicable on the 21st October 1915 was 30.056 to mercurial, barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock still.

Day of week	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Dept. on Still.	LOW WATER. Month.	Bombay Mean time.	Depth. on. Stil
	Oct	h. m.	ft. in.	Oct	h. m.	ft. in.
THUR	21	m 10 3	27 1	21	m 3 55	18 5
		10 43a	27 11		4 13a	15 11
FRI.	22	m 10 37	27 0	22	m 4 32	18 5
		11 21a	28 4		4 43a	15 7
SAT.	23	m 11 9	26 10	23	m 5 8	18 7
		11 55a	28 8		5 12a	15 5
SUN	24	m 11 39	26 7	24	m 5 41	18 9
					5 40a	15 6
MON.	25	m 0 27	28 2	25	m 6 13	19 1
		0 7a	26 2		6 7a	15
TU.	26	m 0 58	27 11	26	m 6 45	19 6
		0 34a	25 9		6 33a	16 2
WED	27	m 1 29	27 5	27	m 7 18	20 0
		1 2a	25 2		6 59a	16 9

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Oct.	Sunrise	Sunset
" 21 (Thursday)	" 6h. 34m.	" 6h. 13m.
" 22 (Friday)	" 6h. 34m.	" 6h. 12m
" 23 (Saturday)	" 6h. 35m.	" 6h. 12m.
" 24 (Sunday)	" 6h. 35m.	" 6h. 11m.
" 25 (Monday)	" 6h. 36m.	" 6h. 10m.
" 26 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 36m.	" 6h. 10m
" 27 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 36m.	" 6h. 9m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Full Moon, 1915 October 23rd. 5h 45-5m. a.m. Last Quarter 1915 October 31st 10h. 9-8m. a.m. New Moon 1915 November 7th 1h. 22-3m. p.m., First Quarter, 1915, November 14th 4h. 38-0

NATIONAL BROTHERHOOD CONFERENCE.

THE WAR AND THE FUTURE OF RELIGION.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, M.P., presided on Sept. 20, at the National Brotherhood Conference held at Whitefield Tabernacle, and in inducting the new president (Alderman W. G. Wilkins, of Derby) said that tens of thousands of their brothers were serving King and country. "They have gone from us," said Mr. Henderson, "not because they hate war less. They have gone under a deep sense of obligation; they have gone because they have felt it was their duty to stand by national honour, public right, liberty, justice and free democracy." (Cheers.)

Acknowledging a souvenir presented to him in recognition of his services during his term of office, Mr. Henderson said that he hoped when the war was over he would be able again to take up the work.

Alderman Wilkins, in his presidential address, spoke of the moral and religious effects of the war, and said:—

"Fifteen months ago we were absolutely unconscious of the dormant patriotism and the latent heroism by which we were surrounded. We thought that the age of heroes had long since passed, but our old eyes have been opened, and we have now seen that the very Tom, Dick, and Harry whom in our blindness we passed by were as great heroes as ever men were in the brave days of old. It was to an ago counted low and dull and mean that the call for sacrifice came, and it was with a readiness and a gladness unsurpassed in history that our young men placed their all upon their country's altar.

"It is of these young men who have been through the fire that thousands are going to return—men who have been into the valley of the shadow and stared the grim monster. Death face to face. It is a truism to say that things can never be the same again as they were before. Taken away to foreign lands, seeing the new religious life of France, watching their comrades die, having to bear with fortitude the most painful of wounds—all these things make men seek for a creed they can understand, and long for certitude in this life and for the world to come.

"They are not likely to care for the ceremonial side of worship. They are not likely to believe merely upon the authority of another's word. They will want to know in simple language how best to spend their lives in service for God and their fellowmen. One thing is certain. Denominational strivings and bickerings will not appeal to them. Only those members of Christ's army who are as fraternal amongst their regiments as the Tommies are amongst theirs will be able to reach them.

"You have seen with me how the catering and caring for the soldiers has brought Christian men together during the last year; let the soldiers help us to close our ranks, to join our forces, and to mobilise our reserves. I want to suggest to you that the brotherhood movement does to a large extent fulfil these essential features of the religious life of the coming age. We are emphatically of opinion that it is not a mere temporary expedient for getting congregations upon Sunday afternoons, but is a divinely ordained movement which God is preparing towards the perfecting of the world to come."

The National Executive in their report indicated that at least 50,000 brotherhood members had joined the forces.

Dr. Clifford was appointed president-elect.

QUEEN IN THE TRENCHES.

KING ALBERT'S CONSORT UNDER ENEMY'S FIRE.

A telegram from Le Havre published by the "Petit Parisien" says:—

Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians the other day visited the first line trenches. The soldiers gave her Majesty an enthusiastic welcome.

The Queen conversed with several of them, showing interest in all details of life in the trenches. She walked over six miles along the front. At one point a lively cannonade came from the German lines.

The Queen, without loosing for a moment her sangfroid, was conducted by officers and men to a shelter covered with earth and faggots, where she waited, chatting gaily until the rain of sbells had ceased. Several of the shells burst not far from the fragile casemate.

No excuse for the pale and anaemic. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract sends rich red blood coursing through the veins, makes rosy cheeks, bright and clear eyes. 17

K. B. JOSHI & CO.
CENTURY BUILDING
No. 321, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

The long felt want of drawing water from deep wells has been totally removed oy our **Deep Well Hand Pumps.** Will draw water from even 150 feet depth with easy working and fluent flow
Prices and particulars on reques

HUNDREDS OF TESTIMONIALS

There is hardly a day passing but what we receive a testimonial from some user of Kaminia Oil praising the good effects secured from the use of the same. This certainly goes to prove what a wonderful beneficial preparation this is.

Kaminia Oil

Is composed of excellent medical drugs relighttul to use, and is the very essence o definement. For beautifying and increasing the growth of hair, to prevent it falling ou to restore its natural colour, nothing equa s KAMINIA OIL.

Kaminia Oil has the most idyllic fragrance which lingers delicately in a way to be pleasing to the dainty.

PRICE PER BOTTLE, Re. 1-0-0. V.P.P. EXT R

N.B.—SAMPLE FREE On Receipt of Half Anna Postage Stamp from the

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO.,
Juma Masjid—BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO.,
OF NEW YORK.
MARSHALL'S BUILDING.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price.		
Snowflake 150 deg.	6	0	2 per case
White Rose 150 deg. ...	5	12	2 per case
Chester Brand 125 deg.—	5	2	2 per case
Devoes's Brilliant 125 deg.	5	0	2 per case
Tiger Brand 125 deg. ...	4	15	2 per case
Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4	15	2 per case
White Camalia 125 deg (in tins)	4	6	0 per 2 tins
Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4	6	0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg. (in tins)	4	6	0 per 2 tins
Elephant Brand 125 deg (in bulk)	3	12	0 per 8 Imp. gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil, on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill, are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co., New York, IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Thana Agent adds one anna to Bulk Oil price and Rs. 0-2-0 per case to above Case Oil prices.

Coorla, Andheri and Bandra Agents add one anna to above prices excepting for Bulk.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

MANAGER.

G. SAJAN & CO.
TILE MARBLE & SHABAD STONE MERCHANT & CONTRACTOR
BOMBAY No 4
LATEST CALALOGUE AVAIABLE

COMMERCIAL.

PROSPECTS IN CHINA.

The "Manchester Guardian" has issued, with the President's sanction, a special China number, which contains a vast amount of most useful and interesting information about the Republic from every point of view, and especially from that of the opening available for British trade there. Allowance must be made for a point of view throughout very optimistic; and there is room for more exact information than is always given; but on the whole the supplement is a useful production, worth attentive reading. China, with an area of over four million square miles, inhabited by a population intelligent and laborious, enjoying an ancient civilisation, and endowed with rare artistic faculty, is, from the trade point of view, only at the opening of its history. The wealth of its fields and mines has only just begun to be developed. England at present enjoys one-half of the total foreign trade of China, but if the position, gained largely by the energy of Lancashire, is to be maintained and extended, the internal resources of the country must be developed and its special characteristics understood.

If China has, since the outbreak of the war, been cut off from the world's money market and cast upon its own resources, it has, on the other hand, enjoyed a term of internal quiet unknown for two decades; and the fruit of that peace is seen in the steady development of the material resources of the country. "Revenue," to quote from the introduction to the Supplement, "has flowed in punctually and in increasing volume the provinces have remitted to the Central Government with ready alacrity, and an internal loan has been taken up with enthusiasm by the nation." How much is still to do, and how necessary is internal peace to permit of its performance, is clear from the article on the cotton trade and that on the railway system. The population is extremely efficient and industrious, but at present hampered by the obsolete credit system in the interior, the primitive banking system, and the absence of any sound currency system. India's prosperity is based on the fact that it exports far more than it imports. In China the average adverse balance of trade has been 140 million taels per annum during the last decade; to which must be added 70 million taels on account of interest and redemption payments against extrnal loans. A large part, of course, of these external loans is against industrial and railway enterprise, but a sum of 450,000,000 taels (£67,500,000), upon which the interest and redemption charge amounts annually to 20,000,000 taels (about £3,000,000 at the exchange upon which this loan was based), is entirely unproductive, for it represents the amount of indemnity which the country has to pay for its indiscretions of the Boxer era of 1900.

Hopeful signs are the reorganisation of the salt administration and the enthusiasm with which China as now taken to railway development. Improvement in internal communications will extend the opportunities for development in external trade. At present China proper and Manchuria, with an area of 1,780,000 square miles, have only 5,000 miles of railway in operation, about 7,000 miles more being "concessioned" or under construction. Five thousand miles of railroad is one mile per 77 millions of population, against one mile per 8 millions in India, one mile per 10 millions in Japan, and one mile per 3 millions for the Russian Empire.

Largely owing to Japanee, and to a lesser extent to German and Russian, competition, Lancashire's trade with China under the main export heading of plain staples "has not only not developed, but has shown a distinct retrograde movement."

Japan enjoys the advantages of geographical situation and cheap labour supply; but its competiion has been for the existing channels of trade rather than the opening out of a wider field. "Lancashire asks for nothing more than a fair field and no favour, which is the principle of the 'Open Door.'" We would only add that the open door for exports will be of little use if a Tariff Reform movement closes the door to imports and so raises the cost of production.—"The Statist."

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS)

Liverpool, Oct. 20th.

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	..	12,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		1,000
" Sales of East Indian	..	100
" Imports	..	13,000
Mid. Americans	..	7.28+3d
Egyptian F.G.F.		9.90+5d
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time). Jan.		12.75+5
March		12.98+5
New York Official noon call Jan.		12.79—1
March		13.02—2
New Orleans 10 a.m. Jan.		12.66—6
March		12.90—7

ESTIMATED SALES AND IMPORTS.

Liverpool, Oct. 20th.

Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	13,000

FUTURE DELIVERY QUOTATIONS.

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

Months	To-day's opening rates.	
Oct.	7.12	
Oct.-Nov.	7.12	
Nov.-Dec.	7.13	
Dec.-Jan.	7.12	
Jan.-Feb.	7.13	
Feb.-March	7.14	
March-April	7.14	
April-May	7.14	+1
May-June	7.15	
June-July	7.13	
July-Aug.	7.10	
Aug.-Sept.	6.96	
Sep.-Oct.	6.99	
Oct.-Nov.	6.75	

CLOSING RATES.

Months.	Liverpool, To-day's closing	Oct. 20th. Decline on previous
October	7.11	Same
Oct.-Nov.	7.11	"
Nov.-Dec.	7.11	—1
Dec.-Jan.	7.11	Same
Jan.-Feb.	7.11	—1
Feb.-Mar.	7.12	—1
March.-April	7.13	Same
April-May	7.13	"
May-June	7.13	—1
June-July	7.10	—2
July-Aug.	7.08	—1
Aug.-Sep.	6.93	—2
Sep-Oct.	6.77	—1
Oct-Nov.	6.73	—1

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Oct. 20th. (Unchanged.)

M. G. Bengal Good	5.05
" " Fully Good.. ..	5.20
" " Fine	5.35
M. G. No. 1 Oomra Good	5.50
" " Fine	5.80
M. G. Broach Good	6.55
" " Fully Good.. ..	6.70
" " Fine	6.85
M. G. Scinde Good	5.00
" " Fully Good	5.15
" " Fine	5.30

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 20th.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	44,000
" Exports to Great Britain ..	9,000
" " to Continent ..	17,000
Futures at New York January . ..	12.81
Previous closing price - ..	12.82
Futures at New York March	13.05
Previous closing price	13.07
Spot Cotton at New York	12.65
Previous price	12.65
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12.00
Previous price	12.07
Futures at New Orleans January ..	12.70
Previous price	12.72
Futures at New Orleans March.. ..	12.94
Previous price	12.96
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	7⅛
Demand Bills	4.67.50
Silver Commercial Bars	49½

MONEY MARKET.

London, Oct. 20th. (Unchanged.)

Bar Silver Spot	23 7/8
Closing Tone of Silver :—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5% since 8th August, 1914	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	4¾
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	4¾
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	5¼
" " " 6 " ..	6
Interest day to day loans	3¾
" 7 day market loans	4⅛
Amount Paid into the Bank of England about	£ 7,74,000
The sum of £150,000 has been earmarked for Egypt.	
Ex : on London at Paris Francs ..	27.52

WAR LOANS.

London, Oct. 20th.

3½%	1925/28		£92⅞
4½%	1925/45		£98⅜

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Oct. 20th.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 40,00,000.

Rs. 52,000 were allotted to	Calcutta	Rs.
Rs. 15,000 " "	to Bombay	73, 00
Rs. 6,000 " "	to Madras	
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1/4	
" Bombay		
Min. Rate Received	Calcutta / Bombay — 23%	above that rate in full.
Telegraphic Transfers :—Immediate.		
Rs. 3,57,000 were allotted to Madras		Rs. 3,57,000
Tenders on Bombay	at 1-4 1/32	
" Madras		
Min. Rate Received	Bombay / Madras — 23%	above that rate in full.
Telegraphic Transfers :—Deferred.		
Rs. 20,04,000 were allotted to	Calcutta	Rs.
Rs. 9,50,000 " "	to Bombay	35,70,000
Rs. 6,16,000 " "	to Madras	
Tenders on Calcutta	at 1/4	
" Bombay		
Min. Rate Received	Calcutta / Bombay — 23%	above that rate in full.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening *including last Public Sale* Rs. 50,00,000.		
Amount to be allotted next Week		Rs. 40,00,000
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 40,000 / " " Madras " 15,000		at 1/4 1/32

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

London, Oct. 20th.

WHEAT.

Bombay Club, No. 1, per 492lbs. ex-Ship No Sellers.
White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. No Sellers.
Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F No Sellers.
F. A. Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. No Sellers
Wheat Choice White Bombay—No Sellers.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60 lbs. Nominal.
Barletta Russo—62½ lbs. Nominal.

AUSTRALIAN

South Australian. / Victorian. / New South Wales — 55/6 December-January Value

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. Nov.-Dec. Value 43/9

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship Pure Basis Oct.-Nov. sellers 63
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship 3% Oct.-Nov. sellers 56
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Nov.-Dec, Buyers 60/6
Toria Rapeseed 3% Nov.-Dec. Sellers 57

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Nov.-Dec. sellers 57/6

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Hull Sellers £9, 2/6

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£88
Standard Copper G.M.B.	£73
Copper Braziers	£99
Yellow Metal	11
Hard Spelter.	49
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 x 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4% F.O.B. Liverpool	£17/10/0
Pig Iron, No. 1, Gartsherrie	£4/5/0

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta November/December.	Nominal.
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi November/December.	Nominal.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta November/December.	20/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi November-Dec.	20/10½
Calcutta Linseed Oct.-Nov. Paid.	59/6

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Oct.-Nov. Sellers	2/5½
Ceylon Rubber Nov.-Dec.	2/4⅝

BEEF AND MUTTON TALLOW.

London, Oct. 20th.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow,	39/9
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow,	40
General Tone of Tallow Auction Dearer.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 21.

The market to-day has ruled firm, owing to very steady New York closing advices New Broach opened at Rs. 316½ and advanced to Rs. 318½. Afterwards it ruled rather easier and at Colaba it opened at Rs. 317/12. A fair amount of business has been done in new crops chiefly in K/Akolas and Khandeish Ready cotton is in fair demand.

We quote :—

Fully Good Bengal, January, 249.
Fine Knamgaum Akola, January, 287.
Good Broach, April, 318.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS

Growths.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery
M G. Broach ..	..	..	316	Apr. '16
M. G. Bengals ..	257	248	..	Jan. '16
..	253/4	..	..	Nov. '15
M. G. Sind Punjab ..	250	..	..	Jan '16
M. G. Khandesh.. ..	274	..	..	"
M G Mathia ..	..	..	..	"
M. G Wardha, Hinganghat	300	..	..	Jan. 1916
M. G. Nagpore ..	297	..	..	"
M. G Akola Khgm., ..	295	..	..	"
M. G. Veotmal "	..	..	..	"
M. G. Dhamangaum Polgam ..	..	..	..	"
M G Oomrawatee ..	..	..	..	"
H G. Westerns ..	..	..	256/-	Oct '1915
M G " ..	255	..	..	Dec. 1915.
M.G. Bengals ..	..	..	..	..
H G Shagalkote ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Bijapore ..	..	..	..	..

TOTAL RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS YEAR DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Growths	1915-6	1914-5	Difference
Khandesh ..	19,746	....	pl. 12 746
Central India ..	10.789	214	pl. 10 575
Barsi & Nagar ..	17,962	130	pl. 17,832
Berar ..	15.483	732	pl. 14,721
Central Provinces	4,074	1,333	pl. 2,741
Compta & Dharwar	26,426		
Norths-Westerns.	17,293	6,133	pl. 44,931
Coconada.	2,641		
Tinnevelly and Cambodia.	4,714		
Dholleras ..	9,504	2,395	pl. 7,111
Broach ..	2.235	....	pl. 2,235
Rajputana ..	12 520	..	pl. 12,520
N. W. Provs ..	54,011	5 513	pl 72 631
Sind Punjab. ..	24,113		
Persian ..	76	21	pl. 55
American ..	....	....	..
Egyptian ..	....	196	— 196
Other Sorts ..	691	297	pl 394
Total ..	215,260	16 964	pl. 198,296

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotations for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 21st October, 1915.

Growths.	Super fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (H.G.)	..	217	207	..	Ready
	..	..	..	..	
Bengals (M.G.)	251	240	230	..	do.
	..	258	249	..	1/25Jan.16
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	..	238	228	..	do.
	..	250	241	..	do.
Indore-Ujain (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Khandesh (M.G.)	..	248	238	..	do.
	..	276	265	..	do.
Jalna (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Barsee (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Oomra M.G. (Fair Staple)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Akola-Khgm. Karanja (M.G.)	..	260	250	..	do.
	..	288	280	..	do.
Oomrawatee descriptions(M.G.)	..	261	251	..	do.
	..	290	282	..	do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum(M.G	..	264	254	..	do.
	..	294	286	..	do
Yeotmal (M.G.)	..	268	258	..	do.
	..	298	290	..	do
Nagpore Kamptl(M.G.)	..	273	263	..	do.
	..	302	294	..	do.
Wardha H'ghat. (M.G.)	..	280	270	..	do.
	..	306	298	..	do.
Broach (M.G.)	..	281	273	263	do.
	..	327	..	319	1/25Apl.16
Surat (M.G.)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Mathia (M.G.)	..	240	228	..	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Wadhwan(M.G) (H.G)	..	..	..	..	
	..	..	..	..	
Bhagalkote Bijapur (M.G.)	..	..	..	263	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Saw-gd. Dharwar	..	..	..	285	do.
	..	..	..	..	
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	266	do.
(H.G.)	..	..	..	261	do.
Compta (M.G.)	..	..	..	287	do.
	..	..	..	..	

Except where otherwise mentioned Up-Country PRESSED AVERAGE STAPLE COTTON is quoted for. The Official Quotations of the Exchange are (unless otherwise stated) "Jaitha Terms," i.e.' inclusive of 8 annas per bale of Muccadum allowance.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 20th October, 1915 :—

Cotton	5,141 Bales.
Wheat	2,346 cwts.
Linseed	1,984 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	3,299 "
Ginjellyseed	4,922 "
Poppyseed	238 "
Groundnuts	2,518 "
Castorseed	9,614 "
Rice	3,156 "
Myrabollams	3,300 "
Cottonseed	2,200 "
Mowraseed	660 "
Gram	3 "
Joowar	1,280 "
Maize	68 "
Barley	3,593 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat.
White Pessi 85 per cent. ..... Rs. 7, R. D. per cwt.
White Delhi A.-May ..... Rs. 6-13-9, R. D. per cwt.
Linseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 8-1, B. T. per cwt.
Forward A.-May ... Rs. 9-3-3, R. D. per cwt.
Rapeseed.
Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 7-8, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Etawah ..... Rs. 7-8, R. D. per cwt.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 9-8, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat ..... Rs. 8-9, R. D. per cwt
Poppyseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 8-15, R. D. per cwt.
Groundnuts ..... Rs. 39, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed ..... Rs. 3-15, B. T. per cwt.
Castorseed.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-8, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed ..... Rs. 25, B T. per candy.
Teelseed.
Bold White 85 per cent. Dec.-Jan. ... Rs. 9-5, R. D. per cwt.
White sm. gr. 15 per cent. Dec.-Jan. Rs. 9, R. D. per cwt.

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates :—
T. T. Ready ..... 1s. 4d.
D. D. Mail ..... 1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward ..... 1s. 4 1-32d. Dec.
Banks' Buying Rates :—
Credits 3 Months Sight Ready 1s. 4 9-32d.
Do Do. Forward ..... 1s. 4 5-16d. Nov.
Do. 6 m-s. Ready ..... 1s. 4¼d.
Francs 3 m-s. do. 190½
60 d-s. Hong-Kong 134½
Do. Shanghai 174½
60 d-s. Yokohama 152½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	25-2-0
Australian Do.	24-4-0
Bombay Do.	24-4-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-2-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	60-15-0

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 21.

The Cotton Mill Share Market kept steady to-day and manifested an upward tendency, though save in certain shares the advance in rates was of an inappreciable character.

Tata Iron and Steel shares swelled in the morning but before close a full was recorded in them.

In Mill shares for Mahurat delivery Davids stood steady at Rs. 520, Fazulbhai at Rs. 380 and Madhavji at Rs. 1,080.

Standards advanced to Rs. 910.

Centrals opened at Rs. 1,870 but gradually moved up to Rs. 1,887½, Swadeshi kept steady at Rs. 1,430 x. d. Kohinoors improved to Rs. 627½ and Ahmedabad advance to Rs. 775.

Swans jumped to Rs. 222½, Luxmi Cottons to Rs. 1,345 and Chinas to Rs. 410.

Currimbhai kept in demand at Rs. 190, Crescent at Rs 90 and New Great Easterns at Rs. 193-12.

Bombay Burma Trading shares kept stationary at Rs. 927½.

Bombay Electric Tramways Ordinary shares improved to Rs. 198½, Preference kept steady at Rs. 161.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 108. Deferred improved to Rs. 214 in the morning but closed at Rs. 212.

Central Provinces Ry. shares were placed at Rs. 114½ x. d. Gujarat Ry. shares at Rs. 96 and Tapti Valleys at Rs. 572½.

Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary shares were in request at Rs. 193½ c. d. and Preference at Rs. 262½ c. d.

Eastern Bank shares improved to Rs. 5 per cent. Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 55½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent G. P. Notes was registered at Rs. 87½ (clean pieces).

4 per cent Port Trust Bonds kept unchanged at Rs. 99½ (long dated)

STERLING TRANSFERS ON LONDON.

There were no tenders for Sterling Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale on Thursday, the 21st October 1915.

LONDON TEA MARKET.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

The "Statesman's" special London correspondent dealing with the tea market dated 19th says :—Messrs. W. J. & H. Thompson report as follows :—The Ceylon Market was irregular and generally easier.

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

The sale of Council Bills by the Secretary of State for India on 20th October. Regular Bills amount to Rs. 70,000 at the rate of 1s. 4d Telegraphic transfer :—Immediate amount to Rs. 360,000 at the rate of 1s. 4 1/32d. Telegraphic Transfers deferred amount to Rs. 3,570,000 at the rate of 1s. 4d. Special Bills amount Rs. 50,000 at the rate of 1s. 4 1/32d.

Two registered parcels which were addressed to Rai Budree Das Bahadur, Jewellers from up-country, were received in damaged condition at the Calcutta General Post Office on the 16th instant. At the request of the postal authorities the addressee called at the G. P. O. on the following day and two parcels were opened in his presence when it was found that a diamond had been extracted from one of them which was insured for Rs. 1,000.

Ambition and health go hand in hand. Health fails, ambition wanes. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, cures constipation, keeps your health good and your spirits high. D 11

THE IMPORT DUTIES.

NEW DEPARTURE'S EFFECT ON FISCAL POLICY.

TARIFF AND FREE TRADE.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" published, in mail week the following views of the Budget in its bearing on fiscal policy :—

Mr. J. P. Askew, acting secretary to the Tariff Reform League, said that "Tariff Reformers throughout the country will heartily welcome the present Budget, inasmuch as it introduces the principle for which they have been fighting all these years. We regard it," he added, "as the thin end of the wedge. We are quite content, however small the start may be, to have the assurance that in the course of time the country will come to realise the importance of increasing the duty on imported goods. While, of course, the present taxation is limited, it is the earnest of what is to come, and the effect of it will be to encourage the extension of industry to those markets which unrestricted foreign competition now so grievously affects.

"The party truce stands between us and the full use we should like to make of the innovation, but, while it ties our hands, it also ties those of the Free Trade Union."

MR. COX'S OBJECTION.

"All questions of Free Trade and Tariff Reform are suspended at the moment," said Mr. Harold Cox, "but I think it is very silly indeed to put a duty on imported motor-cars which is not accompanied by an equally heavy duty on home-made motor-cars. The great object is to diminish the consumption of luxuries, and I do not want English engineers to begin manufacturing motor-cars in preference to munitions of war. With regard to clocks and watches, the figures show that there is so little to be gained by taxing them that I wonder the Government have worried about them at all. The film tax is good in its way, but I should like to have seen a tax on tickets of admission for cinemas and other places of entertainment. I am sure it would have produced a most useful contribution."

The secretary of the Cobden Club preferred to say nothing about it. He stated that a committee meeting would be called, if necessary, to consider the position.

FREE TRADERS' VIEW.

Mr. P. G. Brunker, of the Free Trade Union, readily gave his view of the attitude of free traders.

"I have no fault," he said, "to find with the proposals. I am a free-trader, and I am prepared to maintain that that policy is best for the country under normal conditions. But the conditions now are abnormal, and these experiments—I look on them as nothing else—may be necessary. It is as well to remember that the free-trade case is based upon a foundation of international peace, and in war time we have to try experiments that would not have been tried otherwise—the State control of sugar and the railways, for instance. We do not admit that the new duties are a departure from our free-trade policy for the reason that the danger of rising prices at home is removed by the tax on war-profits. One of our objections to a protective tariff is that it would enable home producers to raise their prices and scoop unwarranted profits. But this does not arise now in view of the 50 per cent. tax. If it does arise, the State will only benefit more largely. We are quite content to regard the innovation as an emergency measure, which will be dropped at the earliest opportunity."

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY CROP REPORT.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

There was general and beneficial rain during the week throughout the Presidency except in Belgaum and Dharwar. Standing crops were generally in good condition except in four talukas of Karachi, where they were slightly damaged by rats. Harvesting of kharif crops continues. Lands are being prepared for rabi cultivation in Sind, Panch Mahals, Khandesh and Rewa Kantha. Rabi sowing generally continues. Supply of fodder was adequate except in parts of five districts in Sind and Baroda. Agricultural stock was generally sufficient and cattle were in good condition except in Hyderabad, hilly tracts of Karachi, and Larkana, and the desert tracts of Thar and Parkar. Supply of water for drinking was adequate. Water for irrigation was deficient in parts of Karachi, Thar and Parkar, Kaira, Baroda and Ahmedabad. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen in Gujarat and the Konkan but were generally steady elsewhere.

Carry a box of Zymole Trokeys in your pocket. They are a good thing to have about you, oft'times preventing a little hoarseness from resulting in a hard cough. B-11

Why?

—Overheat the body and burden the digestion with wines and 'cups' when Horlick's is equally palatable and far more beneficial.

—You will like this clean, satisfying drink because it is 'quite different' from all others, gives no trouble to make, and is wonderfully re-vivifying.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores in 3 compact sizes.

Horlick's Malted Milk

DO YOU USE

THE BEST FOR ECONOMY & COMPLEXION

FACTORY, GOABAGAN. CALCUTTA.

Use . . . .

"The Amulet"

Glare Protector, (Protected in England and India by His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.)

For Cool Clear Vision

With opaque tinted Lenses,

PRICE

FRONT VIEW.

BACK VIEW.

Showing Detachable Ear Adjustments.
With Amber tinted Lenses and side pieces Rs. 12
Rayonphyl! " " " Rs. 10.

Saves a host of trouble.

SOLE INVENTORS & PATENTEES

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians and Contractors to His Majesty's Government

Cairo, Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Simla Madras & Rangoon.

12, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

Can also be obtained from Wheeler's Railway Book Stalls.

Splitting headache can't think can't see, nervous all day? Stearns' Headache Cure gives almost instant relief. C 16

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

High Court, October vocation commences.
Improvement Trust Meeting, 3 p.m.
Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Hummum Street, 4 p.m.
Western India Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ordinary General Meeting Hummum Street, 4-30 p.m.
University Examination Results.—L.M. & S., Intermediate M.B. B.S., and Preliminary Scientific.

SATURDAY, Oct. 23.

Back Bay Swimming Club's Swimming Gala, Back Bay Baths, 3 p.m.
P. and O. s.s. Malwa with English Mails due at 5 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, 6-30 Cinema; 9-30 Bandmann Gaiety Co.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.
Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Business Notice.

All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor," and not to any member of the staff by name.

ALL BUSINESS communications (Advertisement, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittances made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein. By this means only can satisfactory investigation be made as to the cause of irregularity.

All new Advertisements or changes of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

Notice to Correspondents.

In preparing MS. for the Press correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only and to have their MS. typewritten if possible.

All communications intended for publication in "The Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith Unauthenticated communications are rejected as such, and are at once destroyed.

The Editor does not undertake to return rejected communications, but if a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed with the communication it will be returned, but if this be not done, the rejected letter or article is destroyed and in any case the Editor does not hold himself responsible. The Editor cannot correspond about the rejection of communications.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

October, 22.

EMBARKATION.

The following troops are detailed for embarkation duty as follows.—

S. S. Meerina, Saturday 23rd inst. "A" and "C" Troops.

S. S. Sofala, Thursday, 28th inst. "B" and "D" Troops.

Orderly N.C. Officers for the week ending October 23rd 1915 Sergeant H. F. Lodge, and Corporal F. B. Sadler.

RIDING SCHOOL.

Riding School for the current week Monday Wednesday and Friday 7 a.m.

ROUTE MARCH.

Route March to the Corps Standing Camp on Saturday afternoon next, the 23rd October 1915.

Members residing in the Fort should have their horses sent to Mahaluxmi Station so as to arrive by 3 p.m. and leave by the train from Church Gate Station at 2-55 p.m.

Members residing in Salsette and elsewhere. Rendezvous Mahaluxmi Station 3-15 p.m.

Dress.—Khaki Tunic, Regimental saddles. No bandoliers.

It is proposed to catch the 6-27 p.m. train back to Bombay.

(Sd.) STANLEY REED, Lt.-Col.
Commanding, Bombay Light Horse.

BAND AT THE R. B. YACHT CLUB.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn. G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play this evening the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6 p.m.

March.—Entry of the Gladiators ..... Fucik
Overture.—Hungarian ..... Keler Bela.
Valse.—Verschmahte Liebe ..... Lincke
Selection.—Faust ..... Gounod
Serenade.—Sizilietta ..... Blon
Melodies from—Miss Hook of Holland Rubens
Two Step.—Puppchen ..... Gilbert

LECTURE ON "CHILD PROTECTION."

Under the auspices of the Social Service League, Bombay, Mr. R. P. Masani, M.A., will deliver a lecture on "Child Protection" in the Hall of the Prarthana Samaj, Girgaon, to-morrow at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Dr. Harold H. Mann, D.Sc., will preside.

FATAL LURE OF A KITE.

A Hindu aged 35, by name Anku, living at Kamatipura, while climbing a tree, on which there was a kite, in Hospital Lane, fell down on the pavement fracturing his skull. He died in the J. J. Hospital on Wednesday night where he had been taken for treatment.

YOUNG MEN'S EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY.

Under the auspices of the abovenamed Institution, Mr. T. A. Kulkarni, B.A., S.T.C.D. will deliver a lecture on "True National Service" in the Kelewadi Municipal School Hall at 5.15 p.m. (S.T.) on Sunday the 24th inst. when Mr. G. M. Thenge will preside.

LADY WILLINGDON SCHEME.

The Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Sanitary Association acknowledges the receipts of Rs. 1,750 through Her Excellency Lady Willingdon being the surplus of the Dr. Lalkaka Fund raised by Mr. F. E. Gordon of the "Advocate of India." It is suggested that a bed at the Maternity Home be called after the late Dr. Lalkaka whose heroic deed is still fresh in the memory of the people of India.

TRAFALGAR DAY IN BOMBAY

On account of Trafalgar Day yesterday, all the Government and many of the big buildings in the Fort had hoisted their flags. Some had decorated their fronts with bunting. The steamers and the shipping in the harbour presented a gay and animated appearance with the partly coloured steamers and flags floating in the air. Altogether Trafalgar Day was observed in Bombay with due ceremony and eclat.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

(Thursday, October 21, 1915.)

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Guido Balli as acting Vice-Consul for Italy at Aden, during the absence of Cavaliere Gino Cecchi.

Mr. Balchand Damodardass, Aval Karkun, Kankrej Thana in the Palanpur Agency has been invested with the powers of a Third Class Magistrate.

The Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. J. A. G. Wales, I.C.S., on return to duty, to be Political Agent for the Mewasi Estates.

Mr. E. G. Turner I.C.S., on relief, to act as Political Agent, Savanur.

Mr. W. O. Alcock, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Political Agent, Janjira.

Mr. W. R. G. Smith, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nasik.

Mr. Vishwanath Krishna Bapat, LL.B., to do duty as Additional Deputy Superintendent of Police, Poona.

Mr. Merwanji Ratanshah Parekh, LL.B., to act as District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, vice Mr. F. L. Clifford reverting, or pending further orders.

Mr. F. L. Clifford, on relief, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police, Belgaum.

Mr. Moreshwar Bhasker Kunte, Aval Karkun of the Kalyun Taluka in the district of Thana, is appointed, under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

His Excellency in Council is further pleased to invest Mr. M. B. Kunte with jurisdiction to try cases arising under section 62 of the Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. L. V. M. Roderston, I.C.S., to be Assistant Collector, Kaira, in addition to his settlement duty, until the latter is completed.

The period of the appointment of Mr. L. V. M. Robertson, I.C.S., as Assistant Settlement Officer, Kaira, in connection with the revision settlements of the Matar and Mehmadabad Talukas of the Kaira District, has been extended upto 30th April, 1916.

Mr. E. Maconochie, I.C.S., has been allowed by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of furlough for three days.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Mr. J. A. G. Wales, I.C.S., on return to duty, to be Collector of West Khandesh.

Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Collector of Dharwar.

Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, I.C.S., on relief, to do duty as Collector of Broach.

Mr. W. O. Alcock, I.C.S., on relief, to act as Collector of Kolaba.

Mr. J. T. Lawrence, I.C.S., on return to duty will be Assistant Collector, Kanara, in place of Mr. H. R. Gould, I.C.S., transferred to Sind.

Mr. Krishnaji Vasudeo Joshi will do duty as District Deputy Collector, Kanara, as a temporary measures, pending the arrival of Mr. J. T. Lawrence, I.C.S.,

Mr. E. F. B. Saldanha will act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Kanara, vice Mr. Krishnaji Vasudeo Joshi, pending the latter's reversion.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bombay V of 1879), the Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon Mr. Yashvant Laksman Dhekne, First Grade Mamlatdar, all the powers and duties of a Survey Settlement Officer in charge of a survey, for the purposes of the survey of the lands other than those used ordinarily for the purposes of agriculture only within the site of the town of Thana in the Thana District.

Chief Engineer F. Olford, Royal Indian Marine, 1st Engineer and Shipwright Surveyor to the Government of Bombay, is granted an extension in that appointment, with effect from the 27th September, 1915, and until further orders.

The Rev. W. J. Mck. Kennelly, on return from leave, to be Chaplain of St. Paul's, Poona, vice the Rev. E. E. Hill.

The Rev. E. E. Hill, on relief, to be Chaplain of Ahmedabad vice the Rev. H. Martindale.

The Rev. H. Martindale, on relief, to be Chaplain of Byculla vice the Rev. C. B. G. Collier.

The Rev. C. B. G. Collier, on relief, to be Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Bombay, in addition to doing duty as Chaplain of Mahabaleshwar.

Mr. Jehangeer Dosabhoy Framjee, Special Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, Bombay, is granted privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the 22nd instant or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. B. M. Bayly, I.C.S., on return from privilege leave, to be Compiler of the General Administration Report for 1914-15. Mr. Bayly is also appointed to be Editor of Government Publications as a temporary measure.

Captain H. S. Hutchison, M.B., I.M.S., will act as Civil Surgeon, Karachi, in addition to his military duties, vice Lieutenant T. S. Sastry, M.B., I.M.S., proceeded on active service.

Major G. McPherson, M.B., C.M. (Glas.), I.M.S., will act as Presidency Surgeon, Second District, with attached duties, in addition to his own duties, vice Lieutenant-Colonel M.P. Kharegat, I.M.S. (retired.).

Military Assistant Surgeon W. E. Kirkpatrick will act as Civil Surgeon, Mahabaleshwar, and hold visiting charge of the Civil Surgeoncy at Satara.

On relief by Mr. R. B. MacLachlan, B.E., A.M.I.C.E., at Nawabshah, Mr. A. A. Musto will revert to Assistant Engineer's grade and is transferred to the Indus River Commission.

The services of Mr. H. Phibbs, A.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., Assistant to the Consulting Architect to Government, have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from the 10th July 1915.

Government are pleased to promote the undermentioned officers to the permanent rank of Executive Engineer with effect from the 1st October 1915:—

Mr. C. H. H. Philpot-Brookes, A.K.C., A.M.I.C.E.

Mr. H. C. Crossle B.Sc. (Vict. Univ).

CENSORSHIP EVASION AT BUSREH.

The Military Governor of Busreh recently issued the following proclamation:—The authorities have reason to know that a practice has been started whereby passengers proceeding by vessels from ports in the occupied territories to India and other countries carry letters for persons who wish to evade the censorship. Such letters are usually carried concealed in the baggage or on the person of the passenger. In some cases as many as 30 letters have been found on one individual. It is to be distinctly understood that the sending or carrying of letters or papers to or from the occupied territories other than through the recognised postal channel is prohibited by the Military Government and that offenders will be severely dealt with. All necessary steps will be taken to stop this practice, and passengers and their baggage will be liable to search on the journey.

REPORTED THEFTS.

Ornaments of the value of Rs. 445 have been stolen on Wednesday from an open box from the room of Fazal Dayal grocer, living at Naoroji Hill.

Nandlal Ranchor a cloth merchant in the Mangaldas Market has reported to the Police that currency notes and cash of the total value of Rs. 419 have been taken away from a box in his shop.

THE ALL-INDIA MOSLEM LEAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Anent the holding of the sessions of the All-India Moslem League in Bombay during 'X'mas next, I have perused the several letters that have appeared in your influential journal over the subject and indeed every Moslem is indebted to you for giving space to the free discussion of such an important subject which is to shape the destinies of six crores of Mussalmans. No true lover of Moslem politics can like the idea of abandoning the sessions this year in Bombay. And if there are a handful who do not desire that the League should assemble here this year, allow me to tell your numerous readers that they do not at all understand what politics mean. This is not their fault, but they have not been taught to read newspapers and gather from them what benefits them or the community the most. If the session of the League is not held this year in Bombay, the Mohammedans will remain much behind their brethren, the Hindus, in the march of progress, who have in every way proved themselves fit for any responsible duties thrust upon them. They are far ahead of us in education and is it not a pity that out of the vast Moslem population in the Bombay Presidency not a single Mohammedan has passed the 2nd LL.B. examination this year, that is to say, that the Mohammedans could not produce a single pleader? Then how are they to get Government appointments when there are more competent men available? This is a question that every lover of Islam must first study. Education is badly needed amongst us and we must produce a good number of young men every year with university qualifications. When this is not found, then we cannot get our proper share in the administration of the country while Hindus do get it. And these again discuss politics better than we do and their aspirations are being fulfilled and we, Mohammedans, remain in the background. Just see, the Hindu University has had its scheme completed and sanctioned but what about our Moslem University? The Aga Khan appealed for a crore of rupees for the ransom of Islam but this crore has not been subscribed as yet. We therefore cannot have a University of our own. Similarly, if we do not discuss questions of vital importance affecting our own condition, we can not rise to the level of others and the loss of a year means at this time a loss of a century. Educated Moslems know that they lost a very high appointment on the Bench of the Bombay High Court after the late Mr. Justice Tyabjee because there was not a single Mohammedan barrister to adorn the Bench of the Bombay Bar. Such things are happening and we are going backward owing to the difference in the opinions of those who think they have the right to discuss matters, but we must be content with *Palmam qui meruit ferat* and see how we are benefited by it. It is indeed a mystery why the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola who was the President of the Sessions of the League at Agra last year should have remained silent over this subject. This Hon. gentleman can help the promoters of the League to have their sessions held this year in Bombay and I trust in the interests and for the benefit of the Moslem Community the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, who has tact in the handling and discussing of Moslem politics, will, by his help at such a time, lay the entire Moslem Community of India under a debt of gratitude which no educated Moslem will forget until posterity. Anything that benefits a community will be rewarded a thousand times and let us now wait and see what those who are better able to judge of such questions can do for us.—Yours, etc.

AMICUS.

Bombay, 21st October, 1915.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PROVINCE.

REVIEW OF POLICE WORKING.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

In an admirable review on the working of the police in the Northern Western Frontier Province Sir George-Ross Keppel notices that doubts have been expressed in recent years as to the capacity of the police as now trained and organised, to meet the modern criminal on equal terms, and attention has been drawn to a progressive decline in police working as evidenced in the criminal statistics of the province.

Sir George notices with satisfaction that the figures for 1914 are somewhat encouraging. The number of cases enquired into by the Criminal Investigation Department during the year was 117 as compared with 113 in 1913.

One case of impersonation of an officer of the Department came to notice but the culprit it is satisfactory to observe was brought to justice.

The Department is to be congratulated on the success which followed the special arrangements made to cope with professional rifle thieves from Afghanistan. Seventeen men were arrested including 14 at Khel several of whom had achieved notoriety.

The arrest at Peshawar of Jaggat Ram, a returned emigraat, of the "Ghadr" party now under trial at Lahore, also reflects credit on the Department, and may prove to have had far reaching results which may be seen in the total absence of any offences under chapters 6 and 7 and section 505 of the Indian Penal Code.

The resolution notices recruiting difficulties which have been magnified owing to war, and an increase in pay for lower ranks of police is under consideration.

FIRST AID AMONGST PILGRIMS AT DAKORE.

As in previous years the Hindu Ambulance Division has sent on Tuesday 20th instant a squad of Hindu Ambulance Volunteers for First Aid and Medical relief service amongst the pilgrims at Dakore during Manatkhari fair this week.

APPOINTMENTS TO CIVIL DEPARTMENTS.

WAR CONCESSIONS TO CANDIDATES.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

SIMLA Oct. 21.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has been pleased to restate the concessions notified in the press communiqués dated the 13th November and 18th December 1914, as to the age of the candidates for appointment to certain civil departments in India, who before the 31st December 1914, entered the Army or Navy or were employed on field service with any unit or the Admiralty and in restating them has decided that they shall apply also to candidates entering upon like duties on or after 31st December 1914 during the duration of the present war.

The persons to whom the concession apply are candidates eligible under the respective rules for appointment in this country to the Civil Service of India (open competition), the Indian Police Force, the Indian Forest Service, the Indian Public Works Department, The Indian State Railways (Traffic Department) or the Indian Finance (Military) and Customs department.

1. Any person who has joined since the 4th August 1914 or may join during the present war the Army or Navy or Royal Marines or has rendered or may render during the same period actual military service in the special reserve or Territorial force, Royal Naval Reserve or Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, may, if eligible in point of age under the regulations as they now stand for admission to examination of competition held in 1915, 1916, or 1917, but over age in 1916, 1917, or 1918 respectively deduct from his actual age at the time of the examination or competition held in 1916, 1917, or 1918, as the case may be (a). The actual period of such service, if it has not exceeded three months. (b) One year if the actual period of service has exceeded three months. No candidate will be allowed to deduct more than one year from his actual age.

2. The same concession may also be granted to those who have been employed during the same period in connection with the armed forces of the Crown at Home or abroad giving their whole time and under obligation to serve for the duration of the war or until their discharge or for any period not terminable at their option, provided that their employment be not on ordinary commercial terms such as that of Assistant Paymasters, Clerks, Artisans and the like.

3. The grant of the concession described in paragraph (2) will, in the case of the Indian Civil Service, be at the discretion of the Civil Service Commissioners and in the case of the other services mentioned above, at the discretion of the Secretary of State for India in Council, whose decision in each case will be final. Candidates who contemplate applying for an age deduction under (2) will do well to apply to the Civil Service Commission or to the India Office as the case may be for a ruling on their case.

4. Candidates, to be eligible for the concessions (1) or (2) must furnish an official certificate of the period and satisfactory character of their service, and if any doubt arise whether the service of any candidate is of the kind contemplated by this notice, the Secretary of State for India in Council reserves to the Civil Service Commissioners, in the case of candiates for the Indian Civil Service, and in all other cases to himself, the right to decide the case upon its merits.

JUTE AND GUNNY MARKETS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

The Bales Jute market was steady but without much activity. Rs. 50 and Rs. 50-8-0 were both reported for first marks but many sellers were holding out for Rs. 51 or even Rs. 52 Lightning was quoted at Rs. 41 and Daisee Rs. 45.

Loose Jute was quiet, sellers holding for full rates owing to steadiness of up-country markets. A little business reported in Jat 50350 at Rs. 9.

The gunny market was quiet business being restricted to small lots of ready and near shipment.

In hessians little interest was shown excepting Eleven Porters which was in fair demand for near at hand at Rs. 18-8, to 18-12, and Rs. 19 for October.

BAKRI-ID FESTIVAL.

IMPENDING TROUBLE AVERTED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

BANKIPORE, Oct. 21.

The presence of the Sadar Sub-Divisional Officer, Mr. Surendra Nath Chakravarty, with a strong police force, at the village Parsa, thana Fulwari (Patna), prevented the Moslems sacrificing cows publicly.

On receiving information of impending trouble the authorities collected together a large number of constables from Bankipore and hurried to the village.

Some of the officers went on railway trolleys as the village is near the Patna-Gaya Railway line. The officers returned at 2 p.m. yesterday leaving some police officers on the spot.

A visit to the village yesterday afternoon showed that everything was quiet. There was some trouble in another village under the Futwa thana (Patna) but a strong police force was sent there also and no breach of the peace has happened.

BANK OF BENGAL RATE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

The Bank of Bengal rate for demand loans is six per cent.

It was announced yesterday that Sergeant-Major L. G. Moojen of the Calcutta Port Defence Volunteers had been granted a commission in the regular army and had also been appointed Adjutant of the Corps.

CRICKET CARNIVAL IN DECEMBER.

TWO INTERESTING FIXTURES.

It is proposed to have a Cricket Match, his Excellency's side (England) v. India, in aid of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund.

The teams will be selected from the whole of India and the match will, therefore, be bigger than anything of its kind yet held in Bombay. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will captain the English side.

PARSIS V. HINDUS.

A further match, Parsis v. Hindus, will also be played on the 16th, 17th and 18th December, 1915, and will, no doubt, prove an equal attraction to the first one.

THE NEW I. C. S. BILL.

"HIGHLY PREJUDICIAL TO INDIAN INTERESTS."

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Oct. 21.

The Indian Association, Lahore, has at a meeting held on Tuesday protested against the non-publication of the report of the Royal Commission on Public Services and has resolved to communicate to the Secretary of State by cablegram the opinion of the Association that its immediate publication is essential for Indian interests.

The meeting also considered the provisions of the I. C. S. Bill introduced last week in the House of Lords and resolved unanimously to protest against it, the bill being highly prejudicial to Indian interests and suggest if the abandonment of the bill be deemed inexpedient, to reserve for Indians one half of the number of appointments to be made during the years when competitive examination is proposed to be suspended.

EMPHATIC PROTEST BY "THE BENGALEE."

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

The "Bengalee" commenting on the Indian Civil Service Bill says that there is not the slightest necessity for the Bill even in the interests of English candidates. To Indian candidates, to India and her people, the Bill will spell disaster. The article concludes:—"The Indian Civil Service Bill is a menace and danger to the best interests of India and there should go forth an emphatic protest against it from every part of the country. We had been given the assurance that no contentious measures would be taken up during the war. What becomes of this assurance? In view of this the Bill threatens to plunge the whole country into the vortex of a great agitation for we cannot accept this Bill with equanimity or even with indifference. It is an unwise measure and upon the heads of authors of this Bill will rest the responsibility of the agitation which it is bound to give rise to."

THE LATE COLONEL BEADON.

TRIBUTES FROM BENCH AND BAR.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Oct. 21.

At the Chief Court to-day the Bench and Bar assmbled to give expression to profound sorrow at the death at Nome of Colonel Beadon, formerly a judge of the Punjab Chief Court.

The Hon. Muhammad Shafi speaking on behalf of the members of the bar paid a warm tribute to the memory of the deceased, who he said was invariably courteous and possessed of a charming personality.

Sir A. Johnstone, Chief Judge, who endorsed Mr. Shafi's remarks, said there were two sides to the lives of them all. Their social relations and their official work. In both those aspects their late brother's life had been admirable. As a judge the deceased was in every way a model. His ideals were Justice and Mercy. He was capable of taking broad views and came to reasonable conclusions. He was well able to deal with most complicated details and most intricate facts.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT ON DARJEELING RAILWAY.

ONE MAN KILLED OTHERS INJURED.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

The report of a serious railway accident has reached Calcutta to-day from Darjeeling. From Ghum to Darjeeling there is a drop of nearly seven-hundred feet the gradient at some places being as severe as one in every twenty-three feet.

It is alleged that the driver of a goods train on the Darjeeling-Himalaya Railway at noon to-day, without warning the guard put on brakes to the engine, with the result that the rear bogies pushed the engine which tilted up against an embankment. Two vehicles were superimposed over the engine, while two others were derailed. One man was killed outright, the driver is lying in a precarious condition and two others are seriously injured.

WILSON HIGH SCHOOL AND TRAFALGAR DAY.

On Wednesday, Principal J. R. Cuthbert and his Staff impressed upon all the boys of the High School the importance of the victory that Nelson won off the Cape of Trafalgar to the British Empire Pictures of the Battle and of the Victory which is still lying in Portsmouth were shown to the boys. Reference was made to Nelson's message and his dying words and to what the British Empire including India owes to the Invincible British Navy and to the heroic work done in the present war by Admiral Jellicoe and his Tars.

ALL-INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

Trafalgar day was celebrated at Baroda as usual, the public buildings being decorated with flags.

A new mosque for the Borah community is to be erected at Colombo and the foundation stone was laid on Sunday by the head priest in the presence of a large gathering.

The annual session of the Rajput Mahasabha will meet in Calcutta during the Christmas week and the promoters have decided to invite H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner to preside.

The total approximate gross earnings of State and Guaranteed railways from 1st April to 9th October 1915 are more by Rs. 5,923,456 than the figures for the corresponding period of 1914-1915.

A Basket Weaving expert from England has been appointed to the Amar Singh Technical College, Srinagar, to teach students the best means of utilizing willows which grow profusely in Kashmir valley.

Preparations are complete for the wedding of Prince Hari Singh, heir to the Kashmir gadi and festivities will begin from the beginning of November. The marriage will take place at Chamba on the 8th of November.

Whether carriages let by monthly hire require licenses is being thrashed out at the judicial commissioner's court where an appeal has been filed in alert case. The Additional City Magistrate from whose court the appeal was filed held that they do require licenses.

H. E. Tsharceng Shape, War Minister of Tibet, reached Gyantse in the last week of September. He stayed there a fortnight, interviewed British Officers on the frontier and held a review of the Tibetan Garrison of Gyantse. He left for Shigatse on 17th instant.

With regard to the dispute between the Madras Government and the Mysore Durbar about the Cauvery water for irrigation purposes, it is understood that both parties have asked to be allowed to make fuller representations to the Government of India regarding the awards given by the arbitrators.

Messrs. Mikhi Ram Dhond and Trebhuvan Nath Hunzru qualified students of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, are appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineering establishment of State-Railways as Assistant Engineers with effect from 1st and 19th October 1915 to the North-Western and Eastern-Bengal Railway respectively.

At the last monly meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce a letter was read from Rev. Father T. Poulnair, a French Catholic Priest of Shimoga, on the subject of the treatment of Alsatians and Lorrainers in India and asking the Chamber to take certain action in the matter. The Chamber resolved to inform Father Poulnair that this is not a subject in which the Chamber can interfere as it is essentially the Government's concern to deal with and to suggest that he should address the French Consul-General.

At a Darbar held on Wednesday night in the Mysore palace, His Highness the Maharaja graciously conferred the titles of Rajamantrapravina on Mr. J. S. Chakravarti, Comptroller Mysore, Rajakaryaprasaana on Mr. Karpur Srinivasarao Chief Engineer, Rajasabhushana on Dr. T. V. Armugem Mudaliar, Senior Surgeon, Janopakari on Mr. A. Gopalacharlu. His Highness the Maharaja also graciously granted certificates to Messrs. C. Narasimhayya, Santappasetty Basappasetty and Agale Venkataramayya in recognition of benevolent work done.

Official and Personal

Sir Harcourt Butler left Calcutta for Rangoon this morning by the steamer Edavana. He will take over the charge from Sir Harvey Adamson on 28th October.

Lord Carmichael is expected to arrive in Calcutta next Tuesday. He will stay in Calcutta till Thursday afternoon when he returns to Darjeeling arriving there on Friday.

A fashionable wedding will be shortly solemnised in Calcutta when Captain Vaux A.-D.-C. to the Governor will lead to the altar Baroness Edna Von Stockhouse. The Baroness is expected here in a day or two.

Sir Ali Imam, Law Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, left Simla under the usual salute and quite a number of Indian gentlemen assembled at the railway station to bid him "goodbye." He will return to Delhi on November 2nd and vacate his appointment in December.

His Highness the Maharaja and Maharani of Baroda are expected to arrive from Mussoorce by the end of week.

No disturbances have been reported on the occasion of the Bakr-id in the United Provinces. News comes from Farrukhabad, where there were serious disturbances on the occassion last year, that on the eve of the Bakr-id this year, both Hindus and Mahomedans held mass meetings in which resolutions were passed urging the promotion and maintainance of friendly relations between the two communities. At the conclusion of the meeting members of the two communities embraced each other. Many Mahomedans subscribed to a cow protection society.

BLACK MAILING LETTER TO A COUNCIL MEMBER.

THREAT TO SHOT HIM AND HIS SONS.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

The Hon. Raja Risheo Kesh Law, C.I.E., a wealthy merchant of Calcutta and a member of the Bengal Legislative Council has received an anonymous letter in which the writer demands payment of Rs. 25,000 in cash on a specified date at a certain place mentioned in the letter. Failing to comply with the demand it is stated in the letter the Raja and his two sons would be shot dead.

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CRICKET CARNIVAL

IN DECEMBER

IN AID OF WOMEN'S BRANCH OF WAR FUND.

A SPECIAL CRICKET WEEK is being arranged to take place on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground from Monday, 13th to Saturday 18th December, 1915, in aid of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund.

Two matches will be held, the first on the 13th, 14th and 15th December, His Excellency's side (England) v. India, and the second on the 16th, 17th and 18th December, Hindus v. Parsis.

All applications for space for tents should be made to The Executive Engineer P. W. D., Bombay.

Further particulars can be obtained from

THE HON. SECRETARY,
CRICKET,
Bombay Gymkhana.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, Oct. 22, 1915.

THE BRITISH PEOPLE AND THE WAR.

In introducing his stupendous War Budget in the House of Commons last month Mr. McKenna remarked that it was without precedent in the history of the world that in a great war a nation has come forward and literally asked to be taxed. The reception of his proposals by which over a hundred millions is to be raised from the people indicates that this was no rhetorical exaggeration but the literal truth, for there has not been from any single quarter a complaint that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was endeavouring to take too much from the country. The criticisms that have been offered have been almost wholly in regard to detail, and, what is very remarkable, have been accompanied by complaints in more than one quarter that the proposals are inadequate in the sense that they are not taking enough from the country. As to that there may be room for argument, and it is at any rate an encouraging criticism, in that it justifies the expectation that, when the Government comes, if it has to come, to Parliament with even more drastic proposals, they will be received with equally enthusiastic acquiescence.

This cheerful unanimity of the nation in agreeing to accept the heaviest burdens which the war may necessitate has had a most excellent effect on foreign nations, allied as well as neutral, as well as on the public of the enemy countries. People on the Continent and in America had been a little mystified by the heat and acuteness of the controversy over compulsory service, and in Germany the press had made as much capital as possible out of it for the benefit of the German public, in depicting the British people as being half-hearted in their enthusiasm for the war. Anything that encourages the enemy to believe that there is not a whole-hearted determination to carry on the war to the bitter end, is naturally highly undesirable, and it is gratifying to learn that a considerable impression has been created in Germany by the eager approval of the Government's heavy taxation proposals. In this connection it is interesting to quote "The Times'" Washington correspondent, who remarks that the Budget and its reception have created a most favourable impression in America, where

It is felt that the lie has been given to the criticism that Great Britain is not doing her share in the war—criticism with which impartial American public opinion has never had much sympathy in view of its realisation of the importance of the Fleet. The Budget is also acclaimed as placing British finance in a most favourable light as compared with that of Germany, an important consideration in view of the loan negotiations. Finally, it is heralded as an example of the self-sacrificing patriotism which cannot but help to offset any doubts that may have been raised by the conscriptoin controversy, the significance of which is not so far very clearly understood.

As we have said there has been no suggestion of complaint as to the amount of the burden imposed on the present generation as its share of the sacrifice to be made for the war. But there has been plenty of discussion as to the methods of raising the money, chiefly in regard to matters of principle. But Mr. McKenna gave the critics who have raised objections to this tax or that because it is a departure from the strict principle of Free Trade, the most effective answer, when he urged them not to argue against taxes on the ground of theory "because we have deliberately abandoned theory in the special circumstances of the war." And he was emphatic in denying that any of the proposals contained in the Budget "involved the acceptance or denial of any fiscal principle." It is a little difficult to be patient indeed with people who are so punctillious for their Free Trade or Protectionist principles as to raise controversies of this character in time of war. The "Westminster Gazette" puts the matter very well when it points out that "the fiscal theory which presupposes the normal exchange of commodities in time of peace may rightly and indeed must be suspended in time of war, when that normal exchange no longer exists." The duty is laid on the Government at such time to meet abnormal conditions by special devices, of which import duties may be one. Great Britain is at present importing a greatly increased quantity of a certain class of goods and on the other hand producing a greatly reduced quantity of the goods, which in normal times would pay for these imports. The whole state of affairs is abnormal and temporary and to balance the account and correct the foreign exchanges it is necessary to check the imports. And the best way of doing that is by putting a tax on those imports that the country can, or ought to be able to get on quite well without. That involves no departure from any fiscal principle. It is a means of restoring the balance of trade and checking extravagance.

The chief criticism of the Budget, however, has come from those who hold that the Chancellor, while taking the utmost from the middle and lower classes, has dealt very leniently with the rich, and that, had he been more severe in this respect, he could, without hurting the latter unduly, have raised a much larger sum than is proposed. It is held by these that not enough has been done to check wasteful expenditure. They urge that it is not enough to tax imported luxuries but that home-manufactured luxuries of a similar character should also be taxed and further that the failure to do so will encourage their manufacture at home in increased quantities, and tend to divert the labour that is so urgently required for the manufacture of munitions to the making at home of the articles the import of which will be checked. To take an instance, it is pointed out that, nowadays, in France and Germany, no one is allowed to keep a motor car for private pleasure or convenience, and that similar restrictions on the pleasures of the well-to-do should be imposed in Great Britian. Another grievance is the alleged lenient treatment of the income-tax and supertax. It is pointed out that Mr. Lloyd George did not hesitate to double those taxes all round, while Mr. McKenna has only added 40 per cent. to the income-tax, and while leaving the supertax on incomes between £3,000 and £8,000 a year unchanged, has increased it on higher incomes only from 6 to 30 per cent. But, perhaps, the Chancellor is keeping the twenty thousand people or so whose incomes range from £3,000 to £8,000 a year in reserve for his next Budget.

CO-OPERATIVE FINANCE.

In recent articles we have dealt with some aspects of co-operative finance with reference to the recommendations of the Maclagan Committee on the subject. It is generally admitted that the co-operative edifice in each province should ordinarily consist of primary societies federated into unions and the primary societies should be financed and separated by central banks covering an area and serving a number of societies which are not too large to permit of efficient supervision and are yet sufficiently large to enable the banks to employ a reasonable amount of working capital. This is the form which the co-operative edifice in various parts of the country is gradually assuming,—though the system of unions is perfected only in Burma. The central banks in turn require further agencies from which they can obtain money in busy months and through which they can utilize it in the slack season. To meet their financial needs the existence of a bank which is capable of attracting deposits from the richer urban classes and is more suitably equipped to serve as a channel between the co-operative movements and the Presidency or joint-stock banks becomes apparent. And the Committee rightly states that "it is necessary to provide in each of the major provinces an apex bank which will co-ordinate and control the working of central banks, forecast and arrange for the provincial requirements as a whole, and be the financial co-operative centre of the province."

In this connection a question which needs consideration is the extent to which financial aid from the State is desirable. So far the growth of the movement has largely proceeded without any such direct aid. The attitude of the Government has been that they disclaim all financial responsibility and make no definite promise of monetary support. But we doubt if a policy of aloofness in this matter will help to realise the object of the movement which Govenment as well as the people have at heart. Co-operation has, indeed, brought, and can bring, with it a wide circle of benefits. But it cannot be lost sight of that its immediate and most important function for some years to come should be to extricate the agriculturist from the clutches of the *sowcar's* never-ending debts and place him on an independent footing and, it must be admitted, that the co-operative movement has as yet barely touched the fringe of this root-evil. The deep and heavy indebtedness of the Indian agricultural class has been the saddest and most anxious problem of modern India. With that skeleton in the cupboard, as Mr. Wacha puts it, no scheme of rural regeneration can be expected to attain any success. We have insisted on this subject, because it has an important bearing not only on the financial organization of the movement but also on the extent to which financial aid by the State may be necessary. It also explains the principal ground on which the claim of co-operative societies for the support of the State is based. It is unfortunate that the Committee has not given adequate consideration to this subject. Co-operative banking cannot escape being governed by the same basic laws of finance as ordinary banking. A feature common to every practical system of banking and credit, as the Committee properly observes, is that the bulk of the funds is invested in loans represented by bills, promissory notes, or other convertible or negotiable instruments possessing a marketable value or covered by the deposit of securities which can at any time be realised in the open market But the special disability of co-operative banking is that the securities which it holds for its loans, namely, the pro-notes of primary societies are incapable of being turned into cash in the ordinary market. Added to this is the difficulty that whereas the bulk of the capital of central or provincial banks is invested for periods longer than one year, it is impossible to attract deposits from the ordinary markets for such periods. In most European countries it has been found necessary to provide either a special State-aided institution or to make arrangements whereby the existing State bank undertakes to perform the function of such an institution. "And because agricultural paper, representing as it does security which is remote and inconvenient to realise, is not generally acceptable to ordinary banks it is the most important function of such an institution to re-discount the promissory notes or bills of primary societies when endorsed by co-operative financing institutions." There is no such agency in India which can do it is. Nor has the the Committee made any definite recommendation in the matter besides opining that "it is in the highest degree improbable that the commercial banks will voluntarily undertake this work," but that "it may perhaps be possible for some arrangement to be entered into with the Presidency banks under which they will undertake the duty of re-discounting agricultural paper for provincial co-operative banks." Failing this, it is added, the only alternative solution appears to lie in the establishment of a State co-operative apex bank. But the Committee sees as many disadvantages as advantages in this proposal. And the sum of the Committee's long labour and consideration of this subject appears to be that its members still "feel the need in which we stand of further informed advice from outside authorities and in the absence of such advice we hesitate to place before the Government any discussion of arguments or any tentative plan of our own." This is a strange confession to come from a committee which was appointed "to suggest any measures of improvement which seem to be required" as regards particularly the financial organisation of the movement,—though if the Committee had rightly set about its task it would have not failed to realise the possibilities of State aid given in the form of guaranteeing the interest on debentures or long termed capital issued by co-operative financial institutions. For, as it itself admits incidently, this form of guarantee which has been given to the debentures issued by the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank "is not a serious financial liability to Government, and it enables the bank to obtain long term money at 4 per cent. which would otherwise have been only obtainable at 5 or 6 per cent." And this is the form of assistance which, apart from the facilities for the re-discounting of pro-notes, may well be extended to other central as well as provincial banks, if they are to be expected to meet the demand for long term loans, especially those for the deremption of old debts. —from the societies

Notes of the Day.

The I. C. S. Bill.

The discussion in the Lords on the I.C.S. Temporary Provisions Bill is satisfactory in one respect, in that it implies a belated but welcome realisation of the gravity of the proposal and the necessity of considering opinion in this country. Lord Macdonnell's proposal to have a clear provision in the Bill itself, instead of leaving it to the Rules, for a strong committee to satisfy itself as to the educational qualifications of the candidates, ought to have been accepted. If Government propose, as Lord Islington said, to have a strong and representative committee, what is the objection to providing for that in the Bill instead of leaving it to the framers of the Rules? We have to look to the fact, if this unfortunate measure becomes law, that it is to remain in force for two years after the war and therefore may be in force for anything from three to five years. And, unless some such provision as Lord Macdonnell asked for is included in the Bill itself, there is no guarantee, which to our mind is essential, that the Committee will be set up in the form desired at all, and, if it is, that it will be adhered to in future years. India has had many painful experiences of the failure to fulfil the promises held out by the sponsors of legislation when introducing measures.

Moral of the Discussion.

"As far as the final object was concerned therefore," said Lord Islington, "there was no difference of opinion between Lord Macdonnell and the Government." How often have we heard this specious plea? And how often have we found that the sympathetic agreement of Government has failed to materialise into the carrying into effect of the final object? If there is no difference of opinion as to the final object to be achieved, what on earth is the objection to having it clearly stated in the Bill, instead of leaving it to the India Office? But the moral of the whole discussion is that the Government are making a proposal, which as we have pointed out from the first, will inflict grave hardships on those who are spending time and money in preparing for the examination,—some of whom themselves might have gone to the war had they not been racially debarred,—and which is entirely anomalous in theory as it will be in practice. The proposal to redress the balance in the case of Indian candidates by letting in men who have failed in the examination is perhaps the worst of all. In the case of the European selected there will, at any rate, be the theory that the mode of selection guarantees their mental efficiency. In the case of the Indian selected there will be the definite knowledge that they are inferior. If the suspension of the competitive examination were insisted upon, then the only alternative is to suspend it altogether and substitute a broad qualifying test with absolutely impartial treatment of European and Indian. But that would be very difficult to arrange.

Indian Students in England.

We have previously referred to the Report of the Sub-Committee appointed in London to enquire into the grievances of Indian students which, according to a telegram has just been published and commented upon, the disappointing character of the official letter from the Secretary of State regarding the various recommendations of the Committee. The character of that letter may be judged from the following platitudinous extract:—

But at the same time it should be realised that the response made to these claims and the welcome afforded to the Indian students at Oxford and Cambridge will always depend principally on themselves. Every Indian student who wins good opinion by his conduct and abilities at Oxford and Cambridge strengthens the case for admission of others. Any student, on the other hand, who fails in this respect inevitably prejudices the claims of others.

If this is meant as a reflection on the capacity of Indian students especially to win the respect and good-will of the University authorities, it is gratuitous,—for it is admitted that those of them who have obtained admission into English universities have never failed in this respect. If it is on the other hand, an observation of a general character, it is singularly out of place in a letter which seeks to meet the admitted grievances of Indian students.

India and the Colonies.

The telegram from Sydney, regarding the interview which Messrs. Andrews and Pearson had with leading Australian statesmen only serves as a fresh proof of the new spirit animating all parts of the British Empire. It is the spirit which inspired the Australian private to write his famous letter to Mr. Chamberlain assuring him that wherever Australians met "those brave and game Indian soldiers" they would always extend the hand of friendship to them. It is not, therefore, surprising to learn that public feeling in Australia towards India has greatly changed and is now very sympathetic and friendly, owing to India's participation in the war and the camaradarie in battle-fields, especially in the Dardanelles. This makes us easily realise,—and the splendid and cordial support of the Canadian and Australian press given to the proposal for India's participation in the Imperial Conference makes the assurance doubly sure,—that Messrs. Andrews and Pearson have good reason to look forward with great confidence to the success of their mission to Fiji,—for the problem there is allied with the interests of Australia,—and to hope for a better understanding between India and the Colonies, leading to the solution of outstanding Indo-Colonial questions.

War and Pensions.

The war has created many problems. And not the least important of these is the task of providing for those who have fought the battles of this great struggle, as well as for their families. A Return, which has been issued by the Commissioner of Pensions of the United States of America at Washington, contains some interesting facts and figures which throw some light on the tremendous task the present war is preparing for the national treasuries of the countries involved. Thus it is stated that, during the American Civil War, which lasted from April 1861 to May 1865, the total number of individuals employed in the military and naval services of the United States was 2,213,365. The American Civil War, though it lasted four years, sinks into insignificance as far as the number of persons involved in fighting is concerned when compared with the world-war that is now raging. But the number of survivors of that war still on the pension roll is said to be about 500,000. A more important fact in this connection is that the pension roll of the French Revolutionary War was only closed in 1906, when the last widow-pensioner died at the age of ninety-two. The last combatant survivor of that war died in 1869, aged one hundred and nine years. It is instructive also to remember that, as regards the War of 1812 to 1815, while the last survivor died in 1905, there were at the beginning of 1912 no fewer than 279 widow-pensioners, of whom forty-one died during the year. The extent of the financial liability in this matter, apart from the huge accumulation of the national debt, as a result of this war, can better be imagined than estimated.

THE LATE MR. P. ANSTEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I am exceedingly thankful to Mr. Anstey for correcting me as to the nationality of his distinguished ancestor, Mr. T. C. Anstey, who was such a prominent figure in our High Court between 1859 and 1873.

My youthful recollections appearing in the "Shells" are mostly related from memory and I am perfectly alive to the possibility of having sometimes erred in my facts. As the narration of these recollections, begun in July 1914, will very shortly be brought to a close and as I propose reprinting them in bookform, I embrace the opportunity to invite such of your readers who take a peep at my weekly "Shells", to put me right where I may have erred as to my facts, despite all my care to be as accurate as possible. They will do me and the public a service.—Yours etc.

"SANDY SEVENTY."

Bombay, 21st Oct. 1915.

LOCAL BOARDS COMMITTEE.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Oct. 21.

The members of the Local Boards Committee left to-day for Mahableshwar, where they will continue their sittings for about a week.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

FIGHTING IN VLASSINA VALLEY

SERVIANS RETIRING TO STRONGER POSITIONS

GERMAN DEFEAT EAST OF RHEIMS.

REIGN OF TERROR IN BELGIUM.

INDIA'S RESPONSE TO WAR

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

The latest telegrams from Nish show that inspite of their gallant resistance the Serbians are falling back in the north.

Fighting continues in the Vlassina Valley on the Bulgarian frontier. The enemy command the railway in the south. The Allies' troops occupy the region between the Stratzine mountain and the left bank of Bregalnitza.

An Athens telegram states that diplomatists are leaving Nish for Monastir with the national archives.

The "Morning Post's" military correspondent considers the situation at Vranya more promising than a week ago.

The Germans admit having received a check south-east of Semendria.

Describing the recent counter-attack from Loos against the Hohenzollern redoubt, Reuter's correspondent points out that the Germans were mostly led by non-commissioned officers.

Field-Marshal French reports a futile attack by the enemy in the region of the quarries and Hulluch, which was completely stopped by combined artillery, machine-gun and rifle fire. A number of bombing attacks were repulsed with serious losses to the enemy.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent has sent a detailed account of the fight for Hill 70, supplied by the Commander of a battalion at the chalkpit north of the mountain.

The Russians on the left bank of the Styr made further hauls of prisoners and machine guns in pursuit of the enemy, who retreated in disorder, scattering in the forests.

In the Committee stage in the Lords of the Indian Civil Service Provisions Bill, after a prolonged discussion, an amendment by Lord Macdonnel was negativved, and Lord Islington's revised subsection adopted.

Mr. Chamberlain has made a lengthy statement in the House of Commons on India's splendid response to the war.

A telegram from Rotterdam says a reign of terror prevails in Belgium. Besides Miss Cavell four persons including a Belgian Countess, a lady teacher, an architect and a leading Brussels chemist have been condemned to death. Beside twenty-two persons have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

FIGHTING IN VLASSINA VALLEY.

GALLANT SERBIAN RESISTANCE.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON INDIA'S RESPONSE TO WAR.

FIGHTING IN VLASSINA VALLEY.

SERBIANS FALLING BACK IN NORTH.

RETIRE AFTER GALLANT RESISTANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Oct. 20.

The latest telegrams from Nish show that in spite of the gallant resistance of the Serbians, owing to the superiority of the enemy's artillery, they are falling back in the north.

A communiqué says that the troops south of Semendria have been obliged to retire in conjunction with the army near Belgrade. Fighting continues in the Vlassina valley on the Bulgarian frontier, between Vranya and Ristovatz. The enemy command the railway in the south, and our troops occupy the region between the Stratzine mountain, eastward of Kumanovo, and the left bank of the Bregalnitza.

DIPLOMATISTS LEAVING NISH.

A telegram from Athens says that diplomatists are leaving Nish for Monastir with the national archives. The National Bank and the Serbian Government at present remain at Nish.

PROMISING SITUATION AT VRANYA.

ENEMY FORCE NOT CONSIDERED FORMIDABLE.

(NEWS BUREAU.)

LAHORE, Oct. 21.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" Special correspondent cables, London, 20th October:—

The "Morning Post's military correspondent considers the enemy force at Vrania not likely to be formidable in view of the absence of roads and the presence of mountains. Therefore interruption of the railway is probably temporary. The situation appears more promising than a week ago.

TEUTON'S DEFENSIVE ATTITUDE.

Major Morahe describes the Teuton's attitude north-east and west as defensive adding we have shifted according the wing to the south-east where we join hands with all our friends and meet our foes.

RUMANIAN EX-MINISTER OF WAR ARRESTED.

The "Petit Parisien's" Bukharest correspondent states M. Carracuzene Rumanian ex-minister of justice has been arrested at Salzburo en route Bukharest on the pretext that he was carrying a letter addressed to M. Filipesco (formerly Minister of War).

The Roumanian press demands Government intervention.

A GERMAN STORY OF A ZEPPELIN.

A German wireless message claims a Zeppelin saved an ore-steamer from submarine which sighting the Zeppelin submerged and disappeared If true, this is a Zeppelin's first military achievement.

"BETRAYER OF THE SLAV CAUSE."

THE TSAR'S MANIFESTO.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 20.

The Tsar, in a manifesto, says Russia draws sword against Bulgaria with a bleeding heart, and leaves the fate of the betrayer of the Slav cause to the just punishment of God.

ITALIANS' VIGOROUS OFFENSIVE.

IMPORTANT POSITIONS CAPTURED.

ROME, Oct. 21.

The Italians continue a vigorous offensive in the Tyrol Trentino region. The communiqué records the storming of Palona Hill north-east of Condino, a strong position dominating two valleys where the Austrian trenches are hewn from the rock. The communiqué also announces the capture of the heights north of Cressano and positions in the Cordevole and Falzarego districts.

FIGHTING ON THE STYR.

ENEMY RETREAT IN DISORDER.

PETROGRAD, Oct. 21.

The communiqué says:—Fighting continues in the vicinity of Mitau and Dvinsk.

The Russians on the left bank of the Styr made further hauls of prisoners and machine-guns in pursuit of the enemy who retreated in disorder scattering in the forests.

The guns captured include an intact battery of four howitzers.

I. C. S. TEMPORARY PROVISIONS BILL.

PROPOSED SELECTION COMMITTEE.

PUBLIC OPINION TO BE CONSIDERED

LORD SYDENHAM'S SAPIENT IMPRESSIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.

In the Committee stage in the Lords of the Indian Civil Service Temporary Provisions Bill, Lord Macdonnell after deploring any avoidable departure from the competitive system expressed the opinion that the Civil Service Commission was not altogether suitable for guiding the Secretary of State in the selection of the candidates.

He moved that instead the rules to be made under the Bill shall provide for the creation of a Committee not exceeding nine members to include the First Civil Service Commissioner, an eminent public man, a proper representation of the Universities and a representative of the Association of Headmasters, the Committee to follow the procedure of the Universities Committees in connection with the appointments to the Egyptian and Sudan Civil Services.

He argued that it would be far better for the Secretary of State to command the confidence of public opinion in this way before the Act came into operation, than to trust to winning confidence by the character of the appointments. Possibly they would thus get a class of officer comparing very favourably with the class the service had hitherto commanded.

Lord Sydenham considered that educational qualification tempered by wise selection would probably give better results than competitive examination. The Committee should include some one acquainted with the conditions of work in the Indian Civil Service.

SERIOUS BUT UNAVOIDABLE DEPARTURE.

Lord Islington admitted the seriousness of the departure proposed in the Bill but it was unavoidable if the past standard of candidates was to be maintained, as so many who would normally be preparing for examination were serving at the Front.

Lord Islington continued, that Government proposed to establish a strong and Representative Committee to undertake the work of selection. As far as the final object was concerned therefore, there was no difference of opinion between Lord Macdonnell and Government.

Lord Islington was unable to accept the precise form of the amendment, but the method of selection in the establishment of a Selection Committee would be in no way prejudiced. There were many reasons why it would be more advantageous to have the Committee to be established by regulations than to include its establishment in the Bill.

Selection must be on broad and generous lines. Many standards hitherto set up must be regarded with a more lenient eye in present circumstances. Possibly next year some at the Front might be disabled for fighting, but still be useful to the Indian Civil Service.

It was impossible to say how many would thus be available. Possibly the work of the Selection Committee would have to be postponed. Representation of Universities would be very difficult to arrange and would have to be carefully considered when the time came.

MINIMUM EDUCATIONAL STANDARD.

Lord Islington pointed out that another objection to the amendment was that the existing sub-section was designed to enable the Secretary of State in Council with the assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners to assess a broad minimum educational standard, below which no candidate would be entitled to go before the Selection Committee.

The Commissioners were obviously a proper body to advise the Secretary of State as to how the minimum might be arrived at for the various wants. It might consist in passing some examination towards a University degree.

Perhaps the simplest and fairest manner would be a broad qualifying examination. This matter would be embodied in the regulations in due course.

MODIFIED COMMISSIONERS' POWERS.

If Lord Macdonnell thought that the sub-section of the Bill gave too large powers to the Commissioners, Lord Islington stated, that he would propose the following substitution:—

"No person shall be appointed under the rules made unless the Secretary of State in Council, with the advice and assistance of the Civil Service Commissioners, has satisfied himself in such a manner as may be prescribed by the rules, that the person possesses the necessary educational qualifications."

This made it clear, Lord Islington went on, that it would be in the discretion of the Secretary of State in Council to take the advice of the Commissioners, rather than as the Bill provided, that it would be dependent on their certificate.

When the Committee was constituted all Lord Macdonnell's points would be carefully considered.

SUGGESTED COMMITTEE IN INDIA.

Lord Islington said he recognised that they were making a great though temporary partial departure, which would be regarded by many people in India with certain suspicion, but he hoped all reasonable people would see its absolute necessity in the circumstances.

In the constitution of the Committee the question of appointing gentlemen able to speak from the various points of view of the service would be carefully considered.

Government had considered the suggested appointment of a Committee in India to select Indians and had concluded that the fairest and simplest method would be to allow Indians unsuccessful in the competitive examination in England, in the case where the proportion was below the average of previous years, to make up the difference, provided that they fulfilled the necessary qualifications and passed the Selection Board.

Lord Macdonnell said that Lord Islington had missed the essential point, namely, full publicity.

Lord Middleton remarked that Lord Islington had made it clear that it was proposed to proceed on the lines laid down by Lord Macdonnell.

Lord Macdonnell's amendment was negatived and Lord Islington's revised sub-section was adopted.

The discussion then closed.

SOUTH AFRICAN ELECTIONS.

CAPETOWN, Oct. 21.

General Smuts has been elected for Pretoria West in the South African elections.

WESTERN FRONT.

ENEMY'S FUTILE ATTACKS.

REPULSED WITH SERIOUS ENEMY LOSSES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

A report from Field-Marshal French says:—The enemy attempt yesterday afternoon was against our front between the quarries and Hulluch.

After heavy bombardment of our trenches hostile infantry attempted to attack across the open ground. They were completely stopped by our combined artillery machine-gun and rifle fire.

A number of bombing attacks in the neighbourhood of the Hohenzollern Redoubt and Fosse Eight followed. All were repulsed. The enemy's losses were very serious.

VIOLENT ARTILLERY ACTION.

ENEMY'S AMMUNITION DEPOTS EXPLODED.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

The communiqué says:—A particularly violent artillery action occurred north of Arras in the Loos and Givenchy sectors and near Lille Road.

Concentrated fire of French batteries exploded large enemy ammunition depots.

The Germans opened a new violent bombardment north of the Aisne east of Rheims.

THE COUNTER-ATTACKS FROM LOOS.

WHY GERMANS WERE LED BY NON-COMS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Reuter's correspondent with the British Headquarters, describing the recent counter-attack from Loos against the Hohenzollern redoubt, states the interesting fact that the Germans were mostly led by noncoms, which supports the belief that in case of frontal assaults officers, presumably under orders, remain in shelters until the objective is carried, the purpose being to prevent wastage of officers.

FRENCH ARTILLERY ACTIVITY.

PARIS, Oct. 20.

Only artillery activity is reported in a communiqué, the French guns showing great superiority.

REIGN OF TERROR IN BELGIUM.

MORE GERMAN ATROCITIES.

MANY INCIDENTS OF HORROR

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Oct. 20.

A telegram from Rotterdam says a reign of terror prevails in Belgium, as Miss Cavell's execution is believed to be only one of the many such incidents of frightfulness.

DETAILS OF A COURT-MATIAL

A German proclamation shows that a court-martial on October 9, condemned to death, besides Miss Cavell, four persons, including a Belgian countess, a lady teacher, a leading Brussels chemist and an architect, and sentenced twenty-two to terms of imprisonment varying from fifteen to two years, including Princess Maria de Croy, who received ten years.

THE POPE'S INTERCESSION.

A telegram from Rome says that the Pope, at the request of the British and Belgian Legations, interceded with the Kaiser on behalf of the Countess, the teacher and seven other French and Belgians who had been condemned to be shot, and the Archbishop of Cologne replied that the Emperor had suspended executions pending further investigation.

EXECUTION OF MISS CAVELL.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S STATEMENT IN LORDS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Questioned in the House of Lords regarding the death of Miss Edith Cavell, Lord Lansdowne said:—

I doubt whether anything has shocked the British people more than the manner in which she was, I suppose I must say, executed in cold blood. Lord Lansdowne admitted that she was liable to punishment but he believed that no civilized country would have refused such a brave and devoted woman mercy.

The American and Spanish Ministers had vainly endeavoured up to the last to secure commutation or even suspension of sentence.

VIOLENT EXPLOSION IN A FRENCH FACTORY.

MUCH LOSS OF LIFE REPORTED.

PARIS, Oct. 20.

Violent explosion has occurred in a factory in Rue Tolbiac in the extreme south-east of Paris. There has been much loss of life. President Poincare and M. Malvy, Minister of Interior, have gone to the spot

FORTY PERSONS KILLED.

PARIS, Oct. 20.

Forty persons are known to have been killed in the Tolbiac explosion. Limbs were found five-hundred yards away from the scene. A number of adjacent workmens dwellings collapsed and it is feared that many are buried beneath the ruins.

THE NEW FLEET IN MEDITERRANEAN.

WITH MONITORS OF ALL SHAPES AND SIZES.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

A correspondent in the Dardanelles sends a description of a wonderful new fleet which has replaced the battleships in the Mediterranean. It consists of monitors of all shapes and sizes, the largest carrying two fourteen-inch guns throwing three quarters of a ton of metal fifteen miles. They are built out ten feet under water on each side, making the hull invulnerable to torpedoes.

TWO OLD CRUISERS WITH WAIST BELTS

Two old cruisers Endymion and Theseus arrived re-born with formidable waist belts, and these played a most important role in the landing at the Suvla Bay and the subsequent operations.

BELATED REPORT OF A ZEPPELIN ACCIDENT.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

It appears that the report received by Messrs. Pilkington is a belated report of a Zeppelin accident which happened last March.

INDIA AND THE WAR.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT.

UNSHAKEABLE SOLIDARITY OF INDIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Oct. 20.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain amid enthusiastic applause read long lists of additional officers and men giving services fro India and the vast numbers of gifts from the Princes and the people. Indeed the Princes had made magnificent gifts continuously during the war.

He also had a striking proof of the friendship of the Amir of Afghanistan.

The House would see in these gifts conclusive evidence of the unshakeable solidarity of the Princes and the people of India in the defence of the vital principles of the Empire. (Loud cheers).

Replying to Sir John Jardine, Mr. Chamberlain said: A bulky detailed statement regarding the duties of service in connection with the war made by the ruling chiefs, important persons and Associations of India has been received from the Indian governments and copies have been placed in the Library. Mr. Chamberlain dwelt on the magnificent gifts in men and money and continued:

"It is impossible to enumerate all the offers. Suffice it to say, that they demonstrate the firm determination of all the classes and creeds to fulfil all the positive duties of citizenship." He proceeded. "Notable personages of tribes on the borderland have not been behind in the spontaneity of their expressions of loyalty. The Dalai Lama offered a thousand soldiers and his sympathy with the Allies is shown by the fact that he ordered the hills of Lhassa to be decorated with flags on the occasion of General Botha's victories and directed special prayers to be said for further victories. It has been impossible for the Government to accept all these many and varied offers of service but its appreciation is no less on that account. The House will agree in seeing in them the conclusive evidence of solidarity of the Princes and the peoples of India and the neighbouring countries without distinction of race or religion in the defence of the interests of the Empire.

Sir John Randles asked: Will Mr. Chamberlain consider the desirability of giving the House an opportunity of conveying in a marked and distinguished manner its appreciation of the action of the Princes and the peoples concerned?

Mr. Chamberlain replied that he must consult the Premier. His personal opinion was that the time had hardly come for that.

The House must consider the assistance we were receiving from all portions of the Empire in making a recognition of it.

LORD DERBY'S RECRUITMENT SCHEME.

THE OUTLINES DEFINED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE)

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Speaking at the Mansion House, Lord Derby explained that the idea of his scheme was to obtain sufficient recruits for many months to come, the men to be called up as they were wanted.

Those eligible for enlistment would be divided into forty-six groups. Unmarried men from nineteen to forty inclusive, would be called up according to their age and then the married men. The latter would only join the colours when the list of those not married was exhausted.

If every eligible man came forward, it would be many months before older married men would be called up. Indeed the war might meanwhile be decided.

He suggested that the married should join the Army Service Corps and Medicals.

ARMY PROMOTIONS

EXIGENCIES OF SERVICE.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Wedgwood, who asked whether the Secretary of State would see that captains of fifteen years' standing in the Indian Army should be promoted majors, similarly to captains of the same standing in the British Army, Mr. Chamberlain said:—

"I understand that orders regarding the promotion of captains in the British Army apply only to arms where the exigencies of the service require such promotion. No such exigency exists in the Indian Army at present."

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS.

MILITARY ADVISER APPOINTED.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Colonel F. F. Minchin has been gazetted Military Adviser to the Ministry of Munitions and promoted temporary Brigadier-General.

CABINET WAR COUNCILS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

There were two Cabinet War Councils yesterday. One was attended by M. M. Millerand and Cambon.

(For other War Telegrams see page 8.)

CORPORATION'S ADJOURNED MEETING.

THE DEPUTY QUESTION.

PROS AND CONS ENERGETICALLY DISCUSSED.

AN ASSISTANT OF SOME KIND NECESSARY.

At its adjourned meeting held yesterday, under the presidency of Mr. Pheroze S. Sethna, the Bombay Municipal Corporation resumed discussion on the question of the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner. The Corporation discussed the matter for two hours, and adjourned till Monday.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, had moved that the Report of the Committee regarding the desirability or otherwise of appointing a Deputy Municipal Commissioner be approved and adopted, and a copy be forwarded to the Commissioner with a request that he might bring up proposals for relieving the present pressure of work in either of the two ways suggested by the Committee in paragraph 3 of the Report.

In paragraph 3 of their Report, the Committee recommended that the relief required by the Commissioner should be afforded either by giving him a suitable special assistant of a high status or by strengthening the municipal departments in such a manner as to relieve the Commissioner of a portion of the work now devolving on him.

To Dr. Sukhia's motion, the Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola had moved an amendment, recording the report, approving of the appointment of a Deputy Municipal Commissioner for a period of two years on a salary of Rs. 1,500 per mensem, and appointing a committee to suggest the name of a suitable officer for the post.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar said that the Committee had not said what arrangements they were going to make to give the Commissioner an assistant, they had not made any suggestions at all. Sir Ibrahim's amendment also made no mention of such a thing. Was the Deputy going to act for the Commissioner when he went on leave? He, therefore, wanted to move an amendment that the Report be referred back to the Committee for reconsideration in the light of the suggestions he had made.

The amendment was duly seconded.

COMMISSIONER'S INCREASED WORK.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said that they could not deny that the work of the Commissioner had increased very much. They had said that if an assistant was given to the Commissioner the Commissioner would be able to devote more time to work of a more valuable nature. He had no doubt that if a Deputy were given there would be division of responsibility. Besides a junior Civilian would be looked at with askance by the more highly-paid and responsible officers of the Corporation. He favoured the proposal of the Committee to give the Commissioner on Assistant for indoor and outdoor work. He, therefore, supported the Committee's Report.

Dr. S. L. Batliwalla said he could not make up his mind to support Sir Ibrahim's amendment in spite of all he had to say for it. The Committee had said that the point was a constitutional one and there were difficulties in its way. If they had read the Report of the Legislative Council at that time they would have come to the conclusion that it was a constitutional question. Sir Ibrahim had told them that they could appoint a Deputy at any time and for as long a time as they pleased. During the past 26 years only twice had a Deputy been appointed. That showed that it was an exceptional thing.

If they wanted as a Deputy a junior Civilian on Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,500 or at the utmost Rs. 2,000, they would only get an inexperienced and raw man. They had to be trained to their work and a junior man would not be able to do his work satisfactorily, as he would have to do the same kind of work as the Commissioner was doing at present. The speaker did not say there were no exceptions; they might have brilliant junior civilians. Besides if they appointed a junior at the head of the affairs, they would be placing him above experienced men who were worth ten times a junior Civilian. Then there was the question of shirking and division of responsibility. They all knew that a junior could not be able to do work like an experienced commissioner and if there came an occasion when the responsibility for any action ought to be fixed on any particular officer, the Corporation could never have the heart to blame the Commissioner for the acts of his Deputy.

DEPUTY'S POSSIBLE ASPIRATIONS.

Again if the Deputy is sanctioned, he is sure to set up a claim for the Commissioner's office when he retires or is taken away to another office. Not that he should entertain such aspirations, but the Corporation had to consider such a claim. They had always great difficulty in finding a suitable man for the office of the Commissioner, and would they appoint the Deputy at the head of the affairs of the Municipality. He regretted to have to mention that many of the members of the Corporation often times played into the hands of the Commissioner. Whatever Sir Ibrahim might say sarcastically, he knew in his heart of hearts how many members of the Corporation played into the Commissioner's hands.

Regarding the Commissioner being overworked, they all knew it to be true, but then admitting all this all the Commissioners had always kept the reins of the Municipality in their own hands, and they did not wish to delegate their powers to anybody. If an assistant is appointed by the Commissioner, it is likely that he would be able to do better work and act under the orders of the Commissioner than if he were appointed by the Government. There is the possibility of misunderstandings being created sometimes.

Sir Ibrahim wanted to appoint a Civilian, but they could not be blind that India was rising and advancing day by day and Indians were demanding for increased opportunities and they knew that capable and highly trained Indians who could be able to take up such a responsible position were always available. They would be blind, if in spite of this, they wanted to appoint a Civilian. They had Indians who were able to occupy positions on the Executive Council of Government, and would they not be able to find Indians to take up the place of an assistant. Indians should be given the first chance if an assistant was appointed, and they should not go for a Civilian, when a capable man could be found outside its ranks. He therefore supported the Report of the Committee.

THE STAMP OF MAN REQUIRED.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said there were two points to be considered. The first was whether the Commissioner required assistance in the work done by him as Commissioner. He would draw their attention to the remarks made by Mr. Cadell himself. Mr. Cadell was a very hard-working man, capable of doing hard work with a surprisingly quick and thorough grasp of affairs. And when he (Mr. Cadell) said that the Commissioner required assistance, they must recognise that the assistance was necessary. It was established that the Commissioner now required assistance to carry out the work laid down in the Act. The other point was what sort of assistance must be given to the Commissioner. They had got to give him a man who would do part of the work that the Act had laid down the Commissioner should do but which the Deputy would do under the Commissioner. They wanted a man who would do part of the Commissioner's work and be under his orders. The speaker affirmed that the Act empowered them to have a Deputy Commissioner. As to the question whether they should have an I.C.S. man, for the new post, he hoped that as time went on, a non-Civilian or an Indian would be appointed. But that lay with the future and they could not see further than their nose. Under the Act the Deputy Commissioner could, if asked by the Commissioner, come and explain before the Corporation any item that he might be asked to do. As to the apprehension that in future a Commissioner might send his Deputy to attend the meetings of the Corporation and the Standing Committee and absent himself from them, they could make the Commissioner attend the meetings.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia: How?

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said they could stop consideration of a particular item until the Commissioner came and explained that item.

A ONE-SIDED REPORT.

Mr. H. P. Mody thought the Committee had taken too narrow a view of its functions and had submitted no alternative proposal. He characterised the Report as entirely one-sided, but at the same time he asked the Corporation not to accept the amendment straight away. He asked them to consider the question in all its aspects, in consultation with the Commissioner. There was no urgency about the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner. The amendment proposed that the appointment should be for two years. But did they believe that at the end of that period that appointment would be done away with? That improbability was the greatest objection to the amendment being accepted, for there was little doubt that this two years' appointment would be practically a permanent appointment. They were going to transform the whole system of municipal administration at one stroke. It was a momentous step that they were asked to take, and he therefore asked them to further consider the matter before coming to a definite decision in the matter.

Mr. Hiralal Nanavati and Dr. D. B. P. Master spoke in favour of the original motion.

Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta was in favour of having a Deputy Commissioner and that too, not only for two years, but permanently. The Commissioner was overworked and the appointment of a Deputy Commissioner should be made permanent.

DEFINITE DECISION URGED.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola was against referring the matter back to a Committee. He said he was more than surprised that Mr. Mody, who had only recently waxed so eloquent against the dilatoriness of Committees in submitting Reports, should support Mr. Dabholker's amendment to refer this matter back to a Committee that had already taken six years to consider it. Whatever they did in the matter, he hoped they would come to a definite decision and not refer the matter back to a Committee.

The Hon. Mr. J. P. Orr protested against the matter being referred back to a Committee. He said that if they did this, they would be postponing the decision in the matter by at least one year, by which time they would probably have lost Mr. Cadell transferred to some other post. They very nearly lost Mr. Cadell some two years ago and he might go away after a year. Mr. Cadell had told them that because most of his time had been taken up by routine work he had not been able to devote his attention to several important matters that required to be considered. If they did not come to a decision in the matter now, they would be postponing the matter to one year by the end of which period Mr. Cadell might have gone away and they would have a new man, without Mr. Cadell's experience of municipal affairs, considering those important matters.

Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, replying on the debate, also protested against the matter being referred back to a Committee, and he said that if they at all thought of doing so they must refer it to the same Committee, otherwise it would be an insult to the old Committee, which had so carefully considered the matter. He asked the Corporation to accept the recommendations made by the Committee, which had submitted a very lucid and exhaustive Report. He affirmed that they could not appoint a permanent Deputy Commissioner, under the Act.

Dr. Sukhia had not concluded his remarks when the Corporation adjourned till Monday.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY!

PESTILENTIAL SWAMP RECLAIMED.

(News Bureau.)

KARACHI, Oct. 21.

Some scientific interest attaches to the sanitary reclamation of the Bela at the south-east river portion of Delhi city, for which a further Government grant is recently voted.

For some years past a neighbouring area of the city had been drained, so that the sewage might be carried off by a conduit in to the sluggish Jumna. Actually, however, all this sanitary waste accumulated and was allowed to form a swamp below the city wall and a thick overgrowth of trees and jungle quite precluded curative operations.

Rain and an increased volume of river water occasionally stirred up this morass which was partly washed down below past the fort and doubtless accounted largely for the chronic ill-health of the small detachment of British troops and to continued residence being forbidden by medical authorities beyond six months.

The discovery of the insanitary spot and source of ill-health occurred previous to the re-planning of the new capital at which latter time steps were taken to put the matter right.

HOW TO CIRCUMVENT LEGAL TAXATION

(News Bureau.)

KARACHI, Oct. 21.

A communication from the tax adjustment (scarffs) agency of 386, Oxford Street, London, W., contains the following press communiqué:—

British income-tax is now three shillings in the pound, which equals fifteen per cent. on gross unearned taxes income, but there are large numbers of British tax-payers not residing in the United Kingdom who can obtain a very substantial reduction in the amount of income-tax which they are legally liable to bear.

This applies to persons entitled to claim total exemption or abatement of tax deducted from dividends or rents from the United Kingdom on the ground that the claimant is or has been employed in the service of the Crown, or is employed by any missionary society abroad or by any of the Native States under the protectorate of the British Crown, or is resident abroad for reasons of health.

Claims can also be made in respect of tax deducted from interest or dividends payable in the United Kingdom on foreign or colonial securities, stocks, etc., irrespective of the total income.

ALLEGED CHEATING.

HIGH COURT VAKIL CHARGED.

(News Bureau.)

MADRAS, Oct. 21.

The further hearing of the case against Mr. M. R. Sundara Iyer, High Court Vakil, on a charge of cheating the Chartered Bank of India, while he was in England for giving evidence before the Financial Commission, was resumed to-day before Mr. Pelly, Presidency Magistrate.

Mr. Scott, Manager of the Chartered Bank, filed as exhibits, letters and telegrams, that passed between the accused and the Bank before launching the prosecution.

Cross-examined by accused, Mr. Scott said, that he did not know whether the accused made false representations to the sub-manager at England. He had no instructions from the Head Office as to the method of recovering the money from the accused. If bills were honoured at the Madras Bank he would not have preferred the complaint. When witness found that bills were dishonoured he made enquiries through the cashier of the Chartered Bank whether the accused had assets to meet the bills. As far as witness could find out, accused had not assets enough to meet them. The case was adjourned to 29th instant.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR CONVENTION.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

At the Christian Endeavour Convention held at Kalimpong yesterday and to-day it was resolved to send one Gurkha Evangelist to work among the Gurkha troops in France.

WAR TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

TRAFALGAR DAY FESTIVAL.

ENTHUSIASTIC CELEBRATIONS EXPECTED.

LONDON, Oct. 21.

"Our Day," festival, synchronising with Trafalgar Day, promises to be one of the most successful of many Flag Days. The Trafalgar celebrations will be the most enthusiastic for years.

King George initiates the offerings by giving five-thousand pounds to the British Red Cross and Queen Mary and the Prince of Wales have given five-hundred each.

Mr. Balfour in a message to the Navy League says: "Germany aims at worlds domination and against world domination the British Fleet from the time of Queen Elizabeth to the present has always been found to be the surest and most effectual protection."

A message from Mr. Churchill says: "The British Navy holds undisputed command of the sea. Every mistake can be retrieved under its sure shield.

DISCHARGED DISABLED SOLDIERS.

SCHEME FOR EMPLOYMENT ON LAND.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

A departmental committee, under the chairmanship of Lord Selborne, has recommended as an experiment that fifty discharged disabled men from the army and the navy be given a course of training at an agricultural college with a view to their ultimate employment on land. The War Office has approved the scheme and the treasury is defraying the cost.

GERMANS ADMIT CHECK IN SEMENDRIA.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 20.

A German communiqué shows that the Germans have suffered a check south-east ward of Semendria.

COURT MARTIAL FOR ESPIONAGE.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Two spies have been court-martialled and found guilty. One was executed yesterday and the other given five years' penal servitude.

SIR E. CARSON'S SUCCESSOR.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The papers anticipate that Mr. F. E. Smith will be Attorney-General and Mr. Cave Solicitor-General.

HEALTH OF MR. ASQUITH.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

In the House of Commons Mr. Lloyd George announced that Mr. Asquith was making excellent progress and was expected to return to the House on Tuesday.

DEATH OF COLONEL VICKERS.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The death is announced of Colonel Thomas Vickers.

THE COONOOR ABDUCTION CASE.

MAGISTRATE'S REASONS FOR REFUSAL OF BAIL.

(News Bureau.)

COONOOR, Oct. 12.

The Magistrate in concluding the order refusing bail said as follows:—

Mr. Gonsalves makes much of the fact that in the earlier stages of investigation there is no mention of rape, that first accused's name does not appear in Adolphine Reilley's complaint, and that when first examined in chief on 4th October Marie Reilly did not mention the actual circumstances which must be proved to bring home the charge. The explanation seems very simple and very natural. There was obviously reluctance on the part of both Marie and Adophine Reilly to mention in fullest detail the incidents of the actual occurrence. On the 4th, Marie Reilly hinted in fairly clear terms at what had taken place although the actual fact was not actually detailed. Nothing has been referred to as showing that the introduction of the accused Rungaswaimy's name was an after-thought. There is admittedly no evidence save Marie Reilly's as to actual rape but her evidence is strengthened by the fact that soon after her rescue from Connemara Cottage she had detailed all that had taken place to her sister, Adophine and Mr. Gonsalves argues that the only evidence connecting Rungasamy with the abduction is that of Violet Reilly, who is an accomplice. It is true her evidence has to be accepted with certain amount of caution. On the other hand, she is according to the prosecution, very much under Rungaswamy's influence and this fact lends strength to any evidence she gives against him. It seems to me there are certainly grounds and very reasonable grounds for believing at the present stage that he has been guilty of two non-bailable offences with which he is charged. Dealing with Mrs. Newman his Honour remarks there are even stronger grounds in her case for believing her guilty of a non-bailable offence punishable under sections 109 and 376.

THE FIGHT FOR HILL 70.

FIVE HOURS' BOMBARDMENT

GERMAN ARTILLERY SILENCED.

(News Bureau.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 21.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables, London 20th October:—

A correspondent at the British headquarters describes the German failure on the 8th October while a considerable portion of the German casualties were due to the 75's, which worked like machine guns. The British accounted for a huge number.

The account supplied by the commander of a battalion at the chalkpit north of Hill 70 is probably typical of the whole engagement. The attack was preceded by over five hours' bombardment. Then the Germans came over the crest of the ridge 120 yards distant, shoulder to shoulder in four waves, affording a magnificent target. The battalion opened fire and the attack was checked. The artillery reopened fire on the Germans who were lying down or crawling back to their lines and also gradually asserted superiority over the German artillery which ceased firing.

ENTENTE TO REINFORCE BALKAN FRONT

The "Hestia" (Athens) learns that the British and Russian Ministers on Sunday informed the Greek Government that the Entente intended considerably to reinforce their Balkan front and that they did not share the Greek view of the Græco-Serbian treaty.

THE LANDING OF ALLIES' FORCES IN SALONIKA.

The "Morning Post's" Budapest correspondent writing on the 10th October quotes an account of an interview at Sofia with the Greek Minister, who said Greece had to be content with a mere protest against the Allies' landing but it was impossible to conceive any reasons for an active opposition.

GREEK MOBILISATION: A REPLY TO BULGARIA'S.

The Greek mobilisation was a reply to Bulgaria's. In the event of a Bulgarian attack on Serbia *a casus fœderis* would be established. The suggestion that there was a possibility of a Græco-Bulgarian rapprochement was scouted.

ALLACK ON HOHENZOLLERN REDOUBT.

The "Morning Post's" Northern France correspondent describes our attacks on the Hohenzollern redoubt. Although simpler than the famous labyrinth it was equally strong and contained a vast number of machine-guns in almost impregnable dug-outs. The redoubt originally communicated with the German line. Behind the main trenches were two which were called "Little Willie" in the north and "Big Willie" in the south.

The whole is on a gentle rise devoid of cover. Our saps from trenches 200 yards away just failed to reach either end of "Little Willie." When both ends were taken merciless fire prevented the bringing up of our grenwides. The Germans centre outbombed us. A later attempt was successful. "Big Willie" was less troublesome to take.

GERMAN TROOPS' MORAL DETERIORATING

We now hold both, thanks to the heroism unsurpassed in the history of the British Army. The redoubt, except for one trench, is ours and one of the most important German holding positions has been reduced and the road to Haisness opened. The correspondent adds that the moral of the Germans in this region is clearly deteriorating.

SERBIANS OCCUPY STRONGER DEFENSIVE POSITIONS.

The "Dibat's" Nish correspondent says the Serbians have been obliged to evacuate Kochana and Ishtip but have occupied stronger defensive positions.

BULGARIA WORSE SUPPLIED THAN TURKS

The Central News' Rome correspondent quotes an Italian officer just returned from Bulgaria to the effect that Bulgaria is worse supplied with heavy artillery ammunition than the Turks and therefore, he thinks, she is relying on German assistance which cannot be sent adequately over the mountains and must come via Nish and Pirot. If the Allies strike quickly Bulgaria will not prove to be a formidable enemy.

MESSRS. ANDREWS AND PEARSON IN AUSTRALIA

BETTER UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN INDIA AND COLONIES.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

A special cablegram dated Sydney the 20th October, to the News Bureau states that Messrs. Andrews and Pearson who are touring in the Crown and self-Governing Colonies in connection with the question of Indian immigration have already visited Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney where they interviewed leading Australian statesmen and conferred with them on Indian questions. Public feeling in Australia towards India has greatly changed and is now very sympathetic and friendly owing to India's participation in the war and brave comradeship in battlefields specially in the Dardanelles. Mr. Andrews lectured before the Sydney University on the poet, Rabindra Nath Tagore, whose works are popular in the Colonies. Both Messrs. Andrews and Pearson look forward with great confidence to the success of their mission and hope for better understanding between India and the Colonies leading to the solution of Indo-Colonial questions.

GRIEVANCES OF INDIAN STUDENTS.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S VIEWS

INCREASED OPPORTUNITIES AT ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

(News Bureau.)

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

The Report of the sub-Committee appointed in London to enquire into the grievances of Indian students, with an official letter from the Secretary of State, has been published. There is hardly anything new in it as most of the recommendations have already appeared in the Home press.

Sir Thomas Holderness, Under-Secretary of State, in a letter dated 31st March conveyed to the committee Lord Crew's appreciation and wrote that many of the recommendations in the Report have already engaged the close attention of the India Office.

The question of the value to be attached in Great Britain to examinations passed in Indian universities referred to in the recommendations, and again in recommendation 12 of the Report, is one which the Secretary of State is prepared to ask the Government of India to bring to the notice of the Indian universities with a view to action in their part if they think right. Of late years the tendency has been to accept the intermediate examination of Indian Universities as equivalent to responsions or the previous examination at Oxford and Cambridge and to insist on an English degree instead. The University of Oxford has, since the beginning of 1912, required an Indian degree to exempt Indian candidates from reponsions. The University of Cambridge is understood to be considering the subject now and the consolidated regulations of the Inns of Courts have, since the discontinuance of the preliminary examination in 1910, required an Indian degree as one of the qualifications for the admission of students to the Inns of Courts. But if the Indian universities were able to convince the universities of Oxord and Cambridge that the Indian intermediate examinations ought generally to be regarded as equivalent to responsions and the previous examination, it would no doubt carry weight with the Council of Legal Education and the Inns of Courts. Sir Thomas continuing wrote: The course proposed by the sub-Committee in recommendation 8, which has already been adopted by the Public Works Department and the present regulations for candidates for that Department, should be recognised.

Recommendation 9 raises again a question which has more than once been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State. The Report proposes that the Stores Depatment in the India Office should, in accepting tenders, give preference, when all other conditions are equal, to contractors who will offer facilities to Indian students. The Secretary of State adheres to the view that it would be contrary to public interest to introduce conditions of this nature into considerations of tenders and contracts which must be treated on a business footing.

VACANCIES AT OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE.

In concluding Sir Thomas wrote as regards recommendations 10 and 15 that the Secretary of State has during the last few years made strong representations to colleges at Oxford and Cambridge with a view to securing more admissions for Indian students there, and as a result of this representation and of the efforts of the local advisers every college at Cambridge and every college with two exceptions at Oxford has now consented to reserve vacancies for Indian students. During the last 6 months the number of vacancies offered at certain Oxford colleges has been sensibly increased and every opportunity is being taken at both the universities to urge the claims of the Indian students.

But at the same time it should be realised that the response made to these claims and the welcome afforded to the Indian students at Oxford and Cambridge will always depend principally on themselves. Every Indian student who wins good opinion by his conduct and abilities at Oxford and Cambridge strengthens the case for admission of others. Any student, on the other hand, who fails in this respect inevitably prejudices the claims of others.

The college system at Oxford and Cambridge is a thing by itself and each college has its own requirements and rules which students who join it are expected to accept. So long as several colleges make it a condition that Indian students whom they admit should be placed under the financial gurdianship of the local advisers, students who desire to enter these colleges must comply with the conditions and the Secretary of State can only provide the machinery which may enable them to do so.

As regards recommendation 11, the Secretary of State is not prepared to ask the authorities at Oxford to dispense with the study of Latin if they regard it as a necessary part of the training for the B. C. L. Degree.

The question of the admission of the Indian students to the Officers' Araining Corps at British universities referred to in recommendation 13, is one which has lately engaged the close attention of the Secretary of State for India, who has brought it to the notice of the Secretary of State for War. But it is one of the several military questions which can only receive adequate consideration from the military authorities after the conclusion of the War.

REPATRIATION OF ENEMY SUBJECTS.

(News Bureau.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 21.

It is understood that the S. S. Golconda is being fitted up and will be used to convey the Austrian and German subjects who are to be repatriated to Hamburg.

LAW INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

STEAMER COMPANY SUED.

CLAIM FOR RECOVERY OF FREIGHT.

(Before Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.)

MESSRS. C. BOGHANO & Co., Plaintiffs

v. THE ARAB STEAMERS LTD., Defendants.

In the above suit which involved a point of great importance to the commercial community in India His Lordship delivered the following judgment. The full facts of the case as well as the contentions of the parties appear in the judgment of which the following is the full text:—

The defedant steamer company entered into an agreement on the 1st April 1915 with the firm of Chagandas & Co., whereby the latter chartered the steamer Hejaz for a voyage from Bombay to Naples, Genoa and Marseilles, any two discharging ports at charterers' option. On the 14th April the Jeddah was substituted for the Hejaz. The plaintiff procured from Chagandas & Co., freight for 2,500 bales of cotton on the said steamer and were given three shipping orders which they presented to the defendants. The 2,500 bales were put on board the Jeddah and 25 Bills of Lading relating to them were issued by the defendants who were paid Rs. 32,610-6-2 for freight. Owing, however, to the import of cotton into Genoa being prohibited by orders of Government the Jeddah did not leave the harbour and the voyage had to be abandoned. Negotiations were entered into with the various shippers of cotton which are set out in the correspondence annexed to the pleadings but eventually the Jeddah unloaded the cargo in the Alexandra Dock. Before getting delivery of their cotton the plaintiffs were asked to deposit Rs. 12,000 to cover the expenses and loss incurred by the ship and this sum was paid. The plaintiffs, thereupon, demanded the return of the amount paid by them for freight but the defendants claimed that under the events which had happened they were entitled to retain the money and especially relied upon the second slip attached to the shipping orders.

The plaintiffs, therefore, filed this suit to recover the freight and for an account of the Rs. 12,000 paid by them to defray the costs of unloading. If the Contract Act applies the contract became void under section 56 of the Contract Act and the defendants were bound under section 65 to restore to the plaintiffs, the advantage they had received under the contract.

ADVANCE FOR FREIGHT IRRECOVERABLE

But it has been contended, first, that money paid in advance for freight is irrecoverable at law, secondly, that the defendants are Common Carriers and that under the decision of the Privy Council in the Irrawady Flotilla Co. v. Bhagwandas, 18, Calcutta 620 the rights and liabilities of Common Carriers are outside the Indian Contract Act and are governed by the principles of English Law as modified by the Carriers Act of 1865. By the Policy of the Law of England freight and wages strictly so called do not become due until the voyage has been performed. But it is competent to the parties to a charter party to covenant by express stipulation in such manner as to control the general operation of law. per Lord Ellenborough C. J. in De Sil Vale v. Kendall (1815) 4 M. & S. 37 at p. 42.

But freight to be paid in advance is not irrecoverable because it loses the legal character of freight, but, because by the Common Law of England the general rule is that when a contract becomes impossible of performance by the failure of a state of things contemplated as the foundation of the contract to exist the parties are excused from further performance and acquire no rights of action so that each must bear any loss or expense already incurred and can not recover back any payment in advance. The Civil Service Cooperative Society v. General Steam Navigation Company. (1903) 2 K. B 756.

FREIGHT PAID UNDER TERMS OF CONTRACT.

Reading the charter party, the shipping orders and the Bills of Lading together I think that the money paid by the plaintiff was freight paid in advance under the terms of the contract and was not merely money payable in Bombay on the completion of the voyage which was paid prematurely at the will of the plaintiff, as was the money paid for freight in Krall v Burnett 25 W. R. 305. It is admitted that under the Common Law of England the plaintiffs would not be able to recover because the contract became impossible of performance, and it is argued that the Common Law of England applies because the defendants are Common Carriers.

DEFINITION OF COMMON CARRIERS.

The definition of Common Carriers by persons was approved by Cockburn C. J. in Nugent v. Smith (1876) I. C. P. D. 423 at 427. A Common Carrier is one who offers to carry goods for any person between certain termini and on a certain route. He is bound to carry for all who tender to him goods and the price of carriage and insure these goods against all loss but that arising from the Act of God or the public enemy and has a lien on the goods for the price of carriage.

A Common Carrier is also entitled when goods are offered to him to demand and to be paid the full price of carriage, and if this is not paid he may lawfully refuse to carry at all. But the price demanded must be a reasonable one. It is also essential to the character of a Common Carrier that he is bound to carry the goods of all persons applying to him.

LIABILITY OF COMMON CARRIERS.

The law relating to the liability of Common Carriers was first established by our courts with reference to carriers by land. In Rich v. Kneeland Crok Jac 330 Hob 17 it was decided that the common bargeman or carrier by water stood on the same footing as a common carrier by land. The first case in which the liability of a owner of a sea-going ship comes in question was Morse v. Glue vent 190 see per Cockburn C. J. in Nugent v. Smith 1 C. P. D. p. 362. Now it is interesting to note that in that case it was argued in the Lower Court though without success that the liability of the defendant company which agreed to carry the plaintiff's mare by steamer from London to Aberdeen would not be made to rest on the allegation that they were Common Carriers because it was said that liability was imposed by the custom of the realm and that a custom cannot have force beyond the realm.

CONTRACTUAL RELATIONSHIP.

In this case the whole ship had been chartered by Chagandas & Co., who brought the persons to whom they sold cargo space into contractual relationship with the defendants. Therefore the ship was not a general ship, the owners of which were bound to carry goods for any of the public who might wish to despatch their goods in the ships'.

The last question is whether even supposing the defendants are common carriers, the provisions of the Contract Act applicable to all contracts in general are not applicable to the contract in this case. In the "Irrawady Flotilla Co. v. Bhagwandas." the only question was whether the chapter of the Contract Act relating to bailments applied. Their Lordships were only dealing with the liability of common carriers and the common law of England relating to common carriers only differs from the common law of contract in respect of their liability as bailees. They held that Act III of 1865 which codified only a part of the common law relating to the liability of common carriers was not repealed by the Contract Act, it was intended to have the law in India relating to the liability of common carriers as it was, that is to say, partly governed by the common law and partly by Act III of 1865 and not to substitute for that part of the common law which was not included in Act III of 1865, the provisions of the Act.

The special provisions of the common law of common carriers dealt with their liability and nothing else, and formed a special chapter of the law of bailment. Therefore in any event in my opinion the case is governed by section 65 of the Contract Act and the plaintiffs are entitled under the events which have happened to recover the amount paid by them in advance for freight with interest at 6 per cent. from the 15th June, 1915.

As regards the account rendered for expenses, the defendants have conceded that demurrage should only be charged for 25 days and the item for demurrage or waggons should be omitted. The plaintiffs contest the item for insurance, on the ground that they were not informed that the defendants were going to insure the goods, and if they had been they would have asked the defendants not to insure as their goods were covered by a general policy. It is interesting to contrast the defendants' anxiety, to insure the goods with their present contention that they were common carriers. However I must accept Mr. Wardlaw Milne's evidence that at a meeting with the shippers on the 20th of May, the question of insuring the goods were discussed so that plaintiffs must have had evidence and would have told the defendants if they wished them not to insure their goods.

DECREE FOR PLAINTIFFS.

The charges for labour for removing the goods to Tank Bunder must stand, as the plaintiffs have not proved that the defendants could have obtained cheaper rates for the work to be done considering all the circumstances of the case and especially the time of year.

If the defendants have paid into Court more than sufficient to meet the balance for expenses, that can be set off against the freight which is repayable.

There will be a decree for plaintiffs for the amount of the freight paid with interest at 6 per cent. from 15th June, 1915, till judgment, with costs and interest on judgment at 6 per cent.

Mr. Desai and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. Weldon and Mr. Campbell, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the defendants.

POLICE AND PUBLIC.

HONORARY MAGISTRATE IN TROUBLE.

The "Bengalee" in the course of a leaderette gives prominence to the following case of one Dr. Chuckerburtty of Serampore (near Calcutta):—

"It was alleged that three constables in plain dress assaulted one Fakir Mohammad who had got into the same compartment with them in the train at Bally, (4 miles from Calcutta). They objected to his coming in; but as he persisted and got in, he was thrashed by the constables, who said "we will teach you a lesson." When Fakir Mahommad got down at the Howrah platform he was again beaten by the three constables and charged as a pick-pocket. Dr. Chuckerburtty, who happened to be at the platform, shouted for police assistance. No policeman came; but after a couple of minutes, Inspector Sacher of the Bandel Railway Police who was in plain clothes, appeared on the scene. He bitted up Fakir Mohammad who was lying on the platform and arrested Dr. Chuckerburtty. Dr. Chuckerburtty protested and gave his name and address then and there; but he was taken to the thana all the same. At the thana Inspector Mukherjee grasped the whole situation, dismissed the case and discharged Dr. Chuckerburtty and Fakir Mohammad. Dr. Chuckerburtty subsequently submitted a petition to the District Magistrate of Howrah, who made it over to Mr. S. B. Bose, Deputy Magistrate of Howrah, for judicial enquiry. We desire to call the reader's special attention to his Report in which Mr. Bose reported that the charge of pick-pocketing brought by the constables against Fakir Mahommad was "maliciously false." and the story that the doctor assaulted the constables is "totally false."

INSPECTOR SHIELDED.

Further, he found that the Inspector had no jurisdiction to arrest him, and he convicts him of telling a falsehood. The inspector denied that the Doctor gave his name and address. The Deputy Magistrate says that this denial is "not true." Nor is this all. The Deputy Magistrate finds that "Inspector Sacher has committed an offence un er section 341 I. P. C. by arresting Dr. Chuckerburtty and dragging him some distance towards the thana." We learn that proceedings have been instituted against one of the constables under section 211 and he is under trial. But we ask why Inspector Sacher should not be dealt with according to the law? The District Magistrate has evidently taken him under the wings of his protection and his subordinate Magistrates dare not go against his wishes. Here we have another illustration of the painful results of the combination of judicial and executive functions and placing judicial officers under the control of the chief executive of the district. The District Magistrate says that he does not consider Inspector Sacher to be "blameworthy." We are amazed at this statement. The Police Inspector insults and arrests an Honorary Magistrate who committed no offence, without the semblance of legal authority and tries to shield himself by telling a lie; and yet the District Magistrate believes that he is not blameworthy. So long as this sort of protection is extended to the police by their superiors, public opinion will view such cases with the strongest disapprobation. We hope the matter will not end here. May we appeal to His Excellency Lord Carmichael to call for the records and pass such orders as the justice of the case may demand."

The Sangli Chief's visit to the Hadapsar Co-operative Credit Society was followed by another distinguished visit from His Highness the Chief of Miraj junior, Mr Devadhar accompanying the chief and his party to that place. The Chief expressed himself very pleased with what he saw there and appeared to have made up his mind to start similar work in his State. For this purpose he is sending some officers of his State to Hadapsar to study the working of the Co-operative Society.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

TWO SOLDIERS IN TROUBLE.

CONVICTED OF ROBBERY AND EXTORTION

THE MAGISTRATE'S SYMPATHY.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which Inspector O'Brien charged John Farleigh and Fred Lemin, two privates belonging to the 26th Devon Regiment with robbery of a gold chain, two gold medals and a nickel watch, collectively valued at Rs. 510, from the person of one Ismail Tayab with attempting to extort, money from a woman named Dewoobai, and with abetment. Mr. Blunt of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, silcitors, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused entered the brothel of Dewoobai at Trimbak Parashram Street about 11 p.m. on the 9th September. Shortly after they had entered the house the second accused closed the door by which they had entered and stood with his back against it. In the meantime the first accused left his seat, put all the women in the brothel in one corner and began to demand Rs. 10 from Dewoobai, alleging he had contracted venereal disease at her place. Dewoobai protested, whereupon, the accused threatened her with injury by showing her the handle of a weapon that he was carrying by his side The complainant Ismail Tyeb interfered, saying it was not proper that the accused should take money. The first accused, who did not understand Hindustani, resented the interference and finding the complainant within his reach, snatched away the gold chain with pendants and watch that the complainant was wearing. The watch dropped on the floor the chain with pendants remaining with the accused. The complainant put out his hand to take back his property, when, it was further alleged, the accused dealt a blow with his fist on the complainant's right eye. The complainant, however, managed to secure the first accused, who was going away with the chain by seizing his coat near the chest with both his hands. Upon this the first accused drew out the bayonet and holding the hilt in his hand struck the complainant several blows on the head and face with the hilt. As the complainant would not let go the the first accused, the second accused dealt two violent blows on his sides, with the result that the complainant dropped on the floor. The accused ran away but were arrested at the corner of the street. The prosecution denied that the first accused had visited the house before.

The first acoused in the course of his statement said that in August he visited the brothel and that as the result of the visit he contracted venereal disease. On the 9th September he asked Lemin to accompany him to the brothel. The latter declined but after some persuasion he was induced to consent to accompany him. He, the first accused did not inform him of his reason for going to a brothel. His (the first accused's) reason for going to the brothel on the 9th September was that he believed the owner of the brothel could tell him of something to cure the disease which he had contracted and his intention was to make her give him something to cure it, or return the money, namely Rs 4, which he had paid to her on the previous occasion with which to purchase medicine to cure it In case of a row he took a bayonet with him but he had no intention of using it unless forced to do so in self-protection, and he did not use it. He told Dewoobai that if she could not cure him she might give him the money to buy medicine. She made some reply which he did not understand, and moved towards the door He simply put his hand on the hilt of his bayonet to frighten her, but did not draw it The complainant Ismail then interfered and thinking that he was going to strike him the accused struck him on the chest. He struck him back and a free fight ensued. The two accused started to run, and a large crowd went after them. After running some distance they gave themselves up to two Police sepoys in a gharry. He did not once draw his bayonet nor did he use it to strike anyone. He has not robbed anybody

The second accused made a similar statement.

The Magistrate convicted both the accused He said he had carefully considered all that had been urged on their behalf and also that they had borne good characters so far. However much he might sympathise with men in the position of the accused, he had still a duty to perform to the public. Taking all facts into consideration he sentenced the first accused to four months' rigorous imprisonment and the second to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

BURGLARS SENTENCED.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate at Mazgaon, Sub-Inspector Chimanlal charged Bhagwan Purushottam, Dharamsey Nensey, and Moolji Amar with burglary and theft of wearing apparel and ornaments of the collective value of Rs. 48 belonging to a carpenter named Bhikhu Laxaman, who lived at Parbhadevi.

It was proved that when P. C. Nos. 240 and 1427C were going on their rounds on the 11th September, at about noon, at Duncan Road, they saw the first accused with a Mahomedan and followed them. After some time, the third and the second accused joined them, and the policemen followed them suspecting their movements, to different parts of the town. When they had reached the C. P. Tank, the second and the third accused and the Mahomedan sat on an "otla" while the first accused went to a Marwari with a bundle in his hands, and just as he was pledging the property contained in the bundle the policeman arrested him. The bundle was found to contain two sarees, which were taken from a house on the previous day and which were identified by the owner. Subsequently the second and the third accused were arrested by the Police, the former having on his head a cap belonging to the owner of the sarees. They were identified by a neighbour who had seen them loitering near the house which they had robbed.

The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge. They, however, admitted to having previous convictions.

The Magistrate in sentencing commended the police for this vigilence in following the accused. They were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each, two months of which were to be solitary. Further, they were ordered to report their places of residence for three years after their release from the prison.

DESERTING HIS REGIMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sergeant Lindson charged John W. Charlton, a private, belonging to the 1st West Ridings with deserting his regiment, at Sialkote on the 31st August. The accused was arrested on suspicion by the Police and admitted having deserted his regiment. He was ordered to be handed over to the military authorities.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Chief Excise Inspector Sheherjar J. Talyarkhan charged Nazim Miya Gul Hematkhan with being in possession of 32 packages of cocaine without a license The accused was arrested in Khoja Street on the night of the 19th inst. He was convicted and sentenced to one months' rigorous imprisonment.

Dr. Sarat Kumar Mullick of Calcutta intends to get up a boy scout corps consisting of purely Indian boys. A public meeting is shortly expected to be held to arrange details.

FATAL ALTERCATION AT BASSEIN.

ONE DEAD AND ONE WOUNDED.

Before Mr. G. R. Dabholkar, First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra, a case is being tried in which three men Paskal Mingel, Pedro Jamboo and Mingool Jamboo, are charged under sections 304 and 325 I. P. C., with doing an Act resulting in the death of one Doomji Jamboo Nunes.

From the prosecution case it appears that both the accused and the deceased's people belong to the *carval* community (horticulturists). They are very near relatives and also very close neighbours.

On the evening of the 8th July last an altercation ensued between the accused and the deceased, when, it is alleged, accused No. 1 struck the deceased with a stick on his head which felled him down, death having ensued after seven days.

At the same time the complaint in this case was lodged before Mr. Kale, Sub-Inspector of Police, Bassein, by Bastiao Doomji, son of the deceased; a cross-complaint was also lodged by Mingool Jamboo one of the accused in the above case, charging four men in the crowd, namely, Jacint Bastia, Tomoo Bastiao, Jamboo Pedroo, and Bastia Doomji, son of the deceased. In this complaint it was alleged that Jacint Bastiao had struck Mingool the complainant with an axe on his face, thus causing a long and deep slash across the right side of it that accused No. 2 had with a *koita* (hatchet) caused a nasty gash on the chest while Nos. 3 and 4 had beaten him with sticks.

Mr Pandurang V. Patil and Mr. Parulekar, Prosecuting Police Inspector, appeared for the prosecution while Mr. Harichandra Talcherkar, B.A., Bar-at-Law, with Mr. Mulekar defend the accused.

Before the Sub-Inspector was examined the examination-in-chief of the prosecution witnesses had been disposed of, the defence explaining to the Court that they could not cross-examine the witnesses as they were quite in the dark as to what the Sub-Inspector had done with the cross complaint. However, as the cross-examination of the Sub-Inspector was proceeding he admitted that he had after enquiry, sent up the former case to Mr. Cowan, I.C.S., Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Bassein Prant, who sent it on for trial before the Resident Magistrate, Bandra, and had struck off the cross complaint of Mingool Jamboo. This fact having come to light Mr. Talcherkar asked his Worship to postpone the case, so as to enable the defence to present their cross-complaint struck off by the Sub-Inspector. This application having been granted the defence duly laid the cross complaint under Section 326 I.P.C., (causing hurt by means of dangerous weapons) before Mr. Cowan, who sent it on to the Resident Magistrate to be tried as a cross case and accordingly the two cases are now being tried as cross cases, at the Resident Magistrate's Court.

LAW BEFORE LIFE.

GERMAN DOCTOR'S ABUSE OF POLICE PRIVILEGES.

Whether a German doctor, registered as an alien, was entitled to attend an urgent case in defiance of the Allies Restriction Order was a point raised on Sept. 23 at Old-street Police Court.

Hugo Lokowatsch, the alien in question, living at Hampstead, was charged on remand before Mr. Leycester with travelling more than five miles without a permit. He was arrested at a surgery in Finsbury-square. It was stated that special travelling privileges had been accorded him as a medical man. His permit had expired, but he had not taken the trouble to apply personally for a renewal. Had he done so it would have been renewed at once.

The Prisoner: I think it is a doctor's first duty, when summoned to an urgent case, to go.

Mr. Leycester: Your first duty is to obey the law.

The Prisoner: It is more necessary for a doctor to attend his patients.

Mr. Leycester: I assure you it is not.

A fine of £25 was inflicted, at which the prisoner exclaimed, "It is very, very outrageous."

DOGS' LICENCES.

A MERCIFUL WORK STOHED.

It was mentioned at the Manchester County Police Court on September 21 that the National Canine Defence League had been forced, owing to lack of funds, to cease paying the licences of dogs belonging to soldiers and sailors. Reference to the matter was made during the hearing of several summonses brought against occupiers of houses where dogs were kept and for which no licence had been taken out.

Superintendent Keys told the magistrates that at the beginning of the year the police had instructions to report all cases of unlicensed dogs belonging to soldiers to the Chief Constable of the county, so that the League might take steps to protect the pets of the fighting men. He produced a letter from the county police headquarters stating that, in view of the altered circumstances, cases should be taken before the magistrates in the ordinary way for them to deal with as they thought expedient.

Mr. Hugh Howarth, who presided, said it was evident that the authorities at Preston did not wish the usual penalties to be imposed in these cases.

Fines of 2s. 6d. were inflicted in all the cases.

BANDRA BUTCHERS' MOSQUE DISPUTE.

MEASURES TO PREVENT RIOT ON BAKRI-ID DAY.

As it was apprehended that owing to a dispute which has rent the Bakar Kasai or the Mahomedan butcher community of Bandra into two very bitter factions there might be a serious riot in the Bandra slaughter house mosque on the Bakr-id festival occasion, Mr. G. R. Dabholkar, First Class Resident Magistrate, Bandra, on Tuesday last made the following order: "Whereas it has been made to appear to me that you: (1) Haji Umar, (2) Kondaji Hoosein, (3) Hasan Bhikan, (4) Sulleman Haji Sultan, (6) Pir Ahmed alia Gulam Rasul Bawa and several others who are in favour of the new Peish Imam (prayer leader), and you: (1) Abdul Haji Sajan; (2) Chand Yasinbhai, (3) Yanaji Ragubhai, (4) Sultan Khanu, (5) Mahomed Moti (6) Sayaji Imam, (7) Chiman Baul Miya and several others who are in favour of the old Peish Imam are about to go at one and the same time to the Bakar Kasai mosque at Bandra for the purpose of offering prayers on the forthcoming Bakri-Id day and the days following and that as your entry into the said mosque at one and the same time is likely to lead to a riot or other breach of the peace I do hereby order that the following order should be observed in regard to the entry into the said mosque for a period of two months from this date unless in the meantime you establish your right in a court of competent civil jurisdiction and that you should abstain from entering the musjid or staying therein for prayer purposes at and during the hours mentioned below." A time table was subjoined to this order setting forth the different times for the two parties to separately offer their respective prayers.

ORIGIN OF THE DISPUTE.

The origin of the dispute is this. Haji Umar Haji Manik and Kondaji Hoosein have been holding for some years past the position of trustees along with three others in Bombay for the management of the Bakar Kasai mosque at Bandra and that at Khadak in Bombay under the High Court Scheme framed in 1912. The butcher community of Bandra became divided into two hostile camps when the trustees gave a notice in December last to the old Peish Imam (prayer leader) dispensing with his services. A very large majority, however, headed by Abdul Haji Sajan Patel and other influential persons strongly opposed the notice, and would by no means allow themselves to be deprived of their old Peish Imam. The trustees, however, though heading a smaller party maintain that under the High Court scheme they have the fullest authority to appoint or remove any Peish Imam.

Some time ago owing to this very same dispute a very serious breach of the peace might have occurred had it not been for the very prompt and tactful measures adopted by the authorities to quell the ferment.

In connection with this matter there is a civil suit pending in the Thana First Class Sub-Judge's Court. The civil court has allowed the trustees pending the decision of the High Court in the matter to appoint their own Peish Imam but as the great majority of the Kasai Jaat is heart and soul for the old Peish Imam and as on this account a riot was apprehended the magisterial order was deemed timely and well warranted.

The police arrangements made by Inspector Griffiths and Sub-Inspector Athavle to prevent any disturbance resulted in everything passing off very quietly on the Bakri-Id Day.

CELEBRATION OF ID FESTIVAL AT POONA.

PRAYERS FOR SUCCESS OF ALLIES.

(NEWS BUREAU)

POONA, Oct. 21.

At the Bukrid Kutba festival Kazi Sayed Nurudin Peerazadi, Honorary Magistrate, Walad Sardar Khan Bahadur, Kazi Azimodin, Kazi Khatib of Poona conducted the Nimaz and Khutaba as usual in the city Idja Jama Mosque at Shukarwar Peth and offered prayers for the success of the Allies. A very large number of Mahomedans were assembled to pray.

(Continued from Column 6.)

to pay them for their work, and give them permits enabling them to go into the town to spend their money. One of them, a house painter by trade, told me that he was earning two francs a day, adding, a little wistfully, that in peace times he made as much as seven at home; but one could see that the handling of even two francs a day took away nearly all the sting of captivity.

Economically the inhabitants of Nish are not so happily placed as those of Skoplje. Everything is very expensive, and salt sugar and coffee in particular are almost beyond the reach of the poorer people. It has often been said that Serbia has no poor; it would be truer to say that she has no paupers.

The Serbian does not beg for coppers in the street, but it does not need very great insight to see the really necessitous condition of the populace. In an ordinary Serbian house in Nish to-day you drink tea without sugar, eat bread without butter and refrain from salt. The Serb is an optimist, and talks hopefully of a good harvest; but it is apparent that the plucky little country is at the end of his resources To an extent it is an artificial state of poverty brought about by the war. Some of these people actually own a little property—for which they can collect no rents—or have a little money invested, which they cannot touch, and it is just because they are not a nation of paupers, but a nation in a state of distress, out of which it cannot rise unaided, that countries happier placed in the matter of supplies should assist Serbia.

THE SPIRIT OF THE SERB.

THROUGH THE LITTLE LAND OF COURAGE.

EXPERIENCES OF MRS. MOORE.

The following account by Mrs. Arthur Moore, appears in the "Daily Chronicle":—

Crossing the frontier from Greece at Ghevgheliа, I made the acquaintance for the first time of the Serbs in their own country. The Serbian official is a singularly delightful person; he greets you in fluent French, pilots you through the weary task of luggage registration and other routine business incident to crossing a frontier in war time, and without wasting time on trivial conversation he immediately opens the one subject of international interest with the question, "Quelles nouvelles avez vous de la guerre?"

I was at once struck with the intimate knowledge displayed by the Serb not only of Eastern politics, but also of the minutest details of the campaign on the western front. He depreciates his own country's splendid share in the war by modestly explaining, "Nous sommes un petit pays et puis nous sommes épuisés, qu'est ce que vous voulez que nous fassions après la troisième année de la guerre?"

Nevertheless, he speaks with pride of le petit pays, and is frankly anxious that it should be appreciated. It cannot fail to be. Travelling northwards one passes through the most beautiful country, the only indication that it is at war being the soldier who at short intervals guards the line. Rather a pathetic figure he makes, standing grim and determined, and managing to look every inch a soldier despite the rags which are all his country has left to clothe him in. He is no stranger to hunger either, as is shown by the avidity with which he accepts food offered to him by travellers. But his unselfishness is greater than his appetite, for I have seldom seen a Serbian soldier eat all he is given. He divides the food into two portions, eats one and puts the other in his handkerchief. On being questioned, one man explained to me that he would be relieved presently, and that no train would pass during his comrade's turn of duty.

UNITY OF THE SERBIANS.

The unity of the Serbians must impress the visitor. Every man is a soldier and every man possesses the characteristic of absolute determination and tremendous reserve force. Of good physique, inured to hardships of every description, almost incapable of feeling fatigue, and with wonderful recuperative powers, they make fine fighters, and, seeing them, one begins to understand why the Austrians were so thoroughly defeated and turned out of Serbia in spite of an overwhelming advantage in the matter of numerical strength. The one boast I have heard the Serbians make is that there is not one foot of their territory in the hands of the enemy. This is an achievement for which they deserve more credit than those who have not visited the country will readily understand.

Skoplje, that picturesque town wrested by Serbia from her enemy, Turkey, is a city of contrasts with its large modern buildings and narrow winding streets, its few up-to-date shops and quaint old-world market—a place where East and West seem to meet. There is much in the Turkish quarter which fascinates and reminds one at the same time of the days when the town was named Uskub, and was under the rule of the Sultan, but the modern part provides the more solid satisfaction of improved sanitation and better living conditions.

Road building, with Turkish tombstones collected from the ancient cemeteries for the chief material, and other municipal work goes on, in spite of the war, most of the labour being provided by Austrians. These prisoners, happy in their captivity, are mostly Slavs—Czechs and Croatians—who are enemies in name only. The majority of them had surrendered at the first opportunity, and they admitted, with engaging frankness, that the last profession in the world which appealed to them was that of soldier. I have a clear recollection of Czechs resident in Petrograd advertising themselves as such last year, and enjoying all the privileges of an ally, but here in Southern Europe I found their brothers, though possessed of the same Slav sympathies, forced to fight against their will by their Austrian rulers. I did not need their eager assurances to convince me that they would not have gone back to Austria to fight had they been elsewhere in August last.

Life in Skoplje is comparatively restful just now. With typhus almost a thing of the past, food plentiful and fairly cheap, the Serbians are reposing themselves ready for whatever the future may hold in store for them.

A REPOSITORY OF SECRETS.

Nish, which has been temporarily reconverted into the capital, holds the State secrets of Serbia just now. Besides the numerous officials whose duties make residence there necessary, many of Belgrade's inhabitants have migrated southward for greater safety. The population of Nish in normal times is something like 30,000, and the little town is taxed almost beyond its powers by the demands for accommodation for something like an additional 60,000. It has also a large number of prisoners to support. The life of its Austrian prisoners—who, as already stated, are mostly Slav—is a particularly happy one. I made friends with a number of men who are busy on the extension of the Serbian Red Cross premises, and found them all contented working as far as possible, at the trades which they follow in normal times. One thing which appeals to them enormously is that the Serbs trust them enough

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(Continued in Column 5.)

READ It Here—Then SEE It All In Moving Pictures at the IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH

The Perils of Pauline

AN ENTHRALLING MOTION PICTURE NOVEL

Presented by This Newspaper in Collaboration with the Famous Pathe Players

Written by Charles Goddard, the Distinguished Playwright

Co-Author with Paul Dickey, of "The Misleading Lady," "The Ghost Breaker," "The Man from the Sea," Etc.

The Perils of Pauline

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS INSTALMENTS

Sanford Marvin, a wealthy manufacturer of automobiles, has worn himself out by overwork. His son Harry, and his adopted daughter, Pauline, love each other, but she wants two years of thrilling experiences, seeing life before marrying. Her reason is that she is ambitious to be a writer. Old Mr. Marvin asks to see what she has written. While Pauline and Harry are in search of a magazine containing her story, Mr. Marvin opens the case of a mummy which has just arrived from Egypt. Raymond Owen, his rascally private secretary, helps lift off the front of the case, but leaves the old man to remove the mummy's bandages alone. Mr. Marvin, during a fainting spell, sees the half-exposed mummy come to life, step out of her case, take a bracelet from her wrist and try to force it into his nerveless grasp while her lips whisper a strange message from the remote past.

Restored to consciousness by Harry and Pauline, the old man believes it to be a dream until later he finds the identical bracelet on the mummy's skeleton wrist. He promises Pauline one year to see life, and places her in the guardianship of Owen. A final heart attack gives him just time to write on the doctor's prescription blank a brief will. Then he dies. A lawyer tells Owen that he would have permanent charge of Pauline's estate if something should happen to her before marriage. Owen conspires with villainous characters to have Pauline killed. Balthazar, the Gypsy chief, allies himself with Owen. The preceding chapters have dealt with the many efforts of the two to accomplish Pauline's end.

(Continued from Wednesday.)

CHAPTER XXIX.

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"I thought you promised"——thundered Harry.

"I know," said Pauline, but that was afterward."

"What does that nonsense mean?"

"I bought the car and—and—entered for the race—before"——

"Before what?"

"Before I promised not to."

He stopped his wild pacing of the library to look down upon her in her leathern chair with a gaze that bespoke all the masculine bewilderment of all the ages over the mystery of woman.

"And so YOU are going to drive an automobile in the International Cross Country" he fairly gasped.

"Yes, dear boy. Why shouldn't I?"

"After all you promised—not to risk your life again unless I was with you?"

"But—don't you see?—I promised to go into the race before I promised—not to."

He collapsed in a chair across the room from her.

"There is it on the card," she advanced quickly to his defeat. "Doesn't it say that I have paid $100 and agreed to enter Car No. 6334 in the international race?"

"But it doesn't say you have to DO it," he cried.

"It seems to me a matter of honor. If I backed out they might think—they might think that I was afraid."

"I wish you were. Where did you get the car?"

"Bought it. That is, I had the bill sent to Owen, or you, or somebody. I am so tired of the Marvin cars. I got a racer. Oh, Harry, it's just a beauty!"

He sprang to his feet. "I tell you, Polly, I will NOT approve of it. I will NOT see you do these insane things any longer."

Man-like he had brought forth his wrath at the precisely impotent moment. Raymond Owen was just entering the library.

Harry blazed on. "Owen, look here," he cried. "I am going to have these things stopped. I am going"——

"You had better ask Owen his opinion first," suggested Pauline icily.

"That's what I'm doing. Owen, she is trying to go into the International Cross Country Auto race—going to drive a machine herself. I want you to tell her that she will be forcibly restrained if this madness continues. I want you"——

Owen raised his hands in mimic astonishment at Harry's vehemence.

"You know I surrendered long ago," he said, smiling. "My guardianship was obliterated almost before it began. My ward declined to have a guardian."

"Oh, no, indeed," said Pauline gravely. "I respect your opinions, Owen. I do everything that you advise—if I want to do it. But I don't see why Harry should assume that HE has authority over me."

"I don't assume authority. I am appealing to your reason. You're going to be killed. You can't drive a car anyway. You run into everything you see. What's going to happen if you get hold of the wheel of a racer in the International Cup?"

"I'm going to win the race—that is what will happen," announced Pauline. She rose angrily. Harry was on his feet following, protesting. But she sped up the stairs without deigning even backward look, and he knew his defeat was utter.

He went out on the verandah. Owen passed him there.

"Really, I don't believe it's any use protesting, Mr. Marvin," the secretary said. "You and I have tried it for many months in vain. She will have her way in spite of us, and it seems to me better that we know what she does and can be there to protect her"——

"You talk like a fool—or like—something else," exclaimed Harry. His suspicions of the secretary had by no means been dispelled by Owen's fulsome rejoicings over the escape from the sealed wall of the ruined factory.

Harry went back into the house. Owen, without a word of reply, moved down through the garden. He took the main path to the road gate, lingered there, smoking his cigar, for several minutes; then, as if by a leisure whim, moved out into the road.

If anyone had been watching him, the watcher would have noticed that the secretary kept a keen eye on the bordering undergrowth of the road as he moved slowly along the hedge wall of the estate—moved back toward the wooded grounds, toward the little gate in the forest-sheltered park.

Owen was as timid as he was heartless. But the sudden sound of a voice from the bushes by the roadside did not in the least disturb his composure.

"I am here, Master," said the voice. "Shall I speak with you?"

It was the voice of the Gypsy, Balthazar.

Owen stopped and looked up and down the road. He moved slowly to the side of the road and bent for a moment over a wild rose bush. As he went on into the twilight of the forest he carried, almost caressingly in his hypocritic hand a blossom from the rose bush.

He dropped it as Balthazar faced him.

"I have the machine down the road, Master. I have also your cap and coat. Shall we go?"

"Of course," answered Owen.

They took a route deep into the woods, but the paths which Balthazar knew brought them quickly to an automobile that stood a quarter of a mile down the main turnpike between Castle Marvin and Westbury.

"Will Ferrari be there?" asked Owen, as he stepped into the machine.

"He never fails."

"Except when he is drinking," commented Owen. He took the wheel and Balthazar sat beside him.

"So even when you had them bricked up in the wall you couldn't get rid of them," said Owen coldly.

"Master, no man can oppose Fate. Besides, that young Marvin is in league with the Devil."

"Rubbish. The trouble is that you are in league with Mammon. You want money—and then more money. It is your profit to delay mine. I am watching you, Balthazar. And I think I understand you."

"Master, you are wrong. Who could have dreamed that an aeroplane would fall upon the factory?"

"Some one might have stayed to see that they died."

"But you have ordered there shall be no direct murder."

"For the girl, yes. For Harry Marvin,—I want that man killed. There will never be a chance of getting rid of Pauline until he is killed. Anything to end him."

"Ferrari will be of supreme service, Master."

"What will he do?"

"Ferrari will do anything that you command, Master—you know that. You have known him long. You suggested the rapiers. That is what I told him."

"That rapiers will do if he can arrange the rest."

"But, Master, tell me, has this man—this Harry Marvin—learned the skill of fence? Is it certain that Ferrari can kill him?"

"Marvin can fight. I remember paying his bills to a fencing master in Vienna and another in Rome. But he is out of all practise. I know Ferrari. Ferrari will be able to handle the fighting. The question is whether or not he can properly arrange the insult."

"There was the time in Naples"——

"We will discuss the past when the present is brighter," Balthazar."

"Very well, Master."

They drove through Brooklyn and turned across the Queensboro Bridge into the middle East Side. Owen stopped the car at the first corner.

"Can you watch this machine for a few minutes?" he asked of the policeman on the beat, at the same time drawing a persuasive $5 note from his wallet.

"I'll see if I can," said the policeman, pocketing the prize. Owen and Balthazar moved swiftly along the street. In front of a towering tenement Balthazar stopped.

"This is the place, Master," he said.

They walked up the tottering stairs to the fourth floor of the Gypsy rapped gently in the darkness, upon a door.

The door opened.

"The face of a man, sallowed and furrowed from the use of liquor, appeared in the thin aperture.

"Ah Bernardo; it is an old friend; open the door." There was something between persuasion and command in the subtle voice of Owen.

"What is his name?" asked Ferrari in a whisper.

"Raymond Owen."

The man swung the door wide and extended his hand to the Secretary.

"You have remembered my letter? You have work for me to do?" he questioned eagerly.

"I have been a long time remembering your letter, Bernardo. "When I had nothing for you I thought it foolish to answer it. Yes—I have work for you now."

"Such as—the case in Naples?"

Owen's face clouded instantly. "Let me do the remembering—all of it, Bernado It will be your best duty to forget."

Bernado Ferrari bowed in respectful assent. He ushered the visitors into his shabby rooms, and, with a stately air of courtesy, motioned them to the rickety seats.

Owen arose and stepped swiftly back to the door. He drew it open and flashed a glance along the hall. Satisfied of their secrecy, he closed the door and returned to his chair. Balthazar and Ferrari moved close to him.

"You can still handle the rapier, Ferrari?" inquired Owen.

"A little better perhaps, than when we last met."

"I doubt it. Alcohol is a duellist that you have been meeting often, I see."

For an instant Ferrari's eyes blazed, But he controlled his anger quickly and laughed

"At least, I can defeat any one else," he answered.

"Then here is my proposal."

For more than an hour Owen and Balthazar and Ferrari sat in the dingy room with their heads thrust together, their voices muffled in tense conversation.

Balthazar and Owen shook hands with Ferrari and left the place.

Outside the Marvin garage Pauline and Harry stood examining the new car. Farrell, the chauffeur, was working over it in fascinated delight. He stopped and came toward them with his cap in his hand.

"She's the finest thing I ever looked at," he exclaimed. "She's a wonder, Miss Marvin. If you'll let me use that machine I'll win the International in a walk."

"Oh, so you have enlisted Farrell to keep me out of the race?" laughed Pauline to Harry.

"No, indeed," he said sadly. "But I think his idea is fine. You will have just as much excitement and a whole lot more dignity if you let him win the race for you."

"Dignity is the stupidest thing in the world," she answered. "And if you think it would be as exciting to sit in the grandstand and watch some one else win a race as to win it yourself, you—well, I'm going to drive this car, and there's nothing more to be said."

He looked at her gravely for an instant; but he knew with Pauline argument was useless. He changed the subject.

"Come on down to the gate. The McCallans are coming to dinner, and may be we'll meet them."

She joined him blithely. Arm in arm they strolled down the long drive to the pillared portals of the estate.

"Let's go on out—maybe there will be some more Gypsies to capture us," said Pauline.

"Did you ever take anything seriously in your life?" he demanded.

"Did you ever take anything any other way?" she parried.

They went out upon the road.

Balthazar, the Gypsy, with his appearance completely converted—a blond moustache and dyed eyebrows, a large black hat pulled close over his head—was moving slowly up the road with Ferrari.

"Exquisite," breathed Ferrari, just loudly enough to be heard by Harry and Pauline. "Have you ever seen a woman so beautiful?"

Harry's eyes flashed fire instantly. He and Pauline were not more than ten feet from the men. He glanced at Pauline; her face was crimson. And yet the words of Ferrari, who was dressed in an ancient frock coat and sheathed in a manner of stateliness, seemed hardly to warrant a rebuke.

But as they passed, Ferrari suddenly withdrew from the side of his companion, and stepping insolently near to Pauline, stared, leeringly, into her eyes. She drew back with a cry that was echoed by the yell of Ferrari as Harry's fist sent him sprawling across the road.

Ferrari got to his feet slowly, guardedly. Harry had taken Pauline's arm and they had turned back toward the gate. Ferrari rushed after them.

"I demand an apology," he shouted. "I am the Count Emilio Di Ferrente. I demand an apology."

Harry walked on with Pauline, but kept a watchfuleye upon the intruder.

Ferrari seized Harry's arm. "Did you hear me? I have been insulted; I present my card," he cried hotly.

Again Harry sprang at him, but the blow missed. Ferrari was taking no more chances. He and Balthazar followed closely, however.

At the gate of the estate Harry said to Pauline: "Run; get to the telephone and tell the police of Westbury."

She sped up the broad walk.

"Now," said Harry, turning to the two men, "what have either of you — to say to me?"

"That it must be settled on the field of honour. I demand a duel. You have insulted me. You have struck me. Here is my card."

Harry glanced at the rather grimy bit of paper that the man thrust into his hands. He tore it in two and threw it into the dust.

"Canaille — coward!" screamed Ferrari. "You will hear from me again." And, seizing the arm of Balthazar, he strode away haughtily down the road.

They had gone but a few paces when Harry, still standing at the gate, saw them break into a run and spring suddenly off the road and into the bushes.

"I wonder," he said to himself, as he moved up the path to the house. "Yes, it must be another plot. Thank heaven, they have begun to attack me instead of Pauline."

Harry was hurrying from the Marvin Building to his car.

"Get away there, kid," said Farrell at the wheel. "Go on, beat it."

But the grimy urchin who had run to Harry's side as he emerged from the building, persisted in his mission.

"A letter for the gentleman," he said with a softly modulated accent.

"Wait a minute" said Harry. But the child had fled like a will o' the wisp down the street toward West Broadway and was quickly lost in the hurrying throng.

Harry opened the letter. He read:

"Sir—In my own country our affair could be settled without interference by the police. Here we must move with caution. If you are still unafraid, meet me at Watkins' Grove at dawn to-morrow. I will bring the weapons.

BERNARDO FERRARI,
Care Gault House."

Harry put the letter in his pocket and got into the machine.

"Do you think I could still handle a rapier?" he asked of Pauline, as she ran out to meet him at the garage of Castle Marvin.

"I hope not," she said. "You used to brag so about the way you could fence when you were in college that you drove me insane. And yet you never killed a single person. It was ridiculous."

"I am challenged to fight a duel," he proclaimed with mimic solemnity.

Her eyes widened with delight. "Do you mean it?" she gasped.

"Indeed I do; read this." He presented the letter of Ferrari She read it eagerly.

"Glorious! Beautiful! How perfectly fascinating!" she cried.

"You bloodthirsty—little—witch!" he said. "Do you think I would?"

"All men of honour must fight when they are challenged," she declared.

"When they are challenged by men of honor—not when they are challenged by a man who insults a woman and is thrashed for it."

"Is THAT the man?"

"Certainly."

"How utterly lovely! He looked so shabby and—and—distinguished. But, of course, you won't kill him?" she asked anxiously.

"No, because I won't fight him."

Pauline drew away with a look of innocent amazement.

"You mean that you would refuse a challenge to a duel?" she said breathlessly.

"That kind of a challenge—yes.

She looked him in the eyes. She moved close to him. "I—won't—let—you—refuse it," she declared.

"You want me to fight."

"I insist that you fight. I will hear of nothing else. You can wound him with a twist of your sword and then tell him how silly he was to fight a real—duellist—and let him go away."

Harry turned from her with an explosion of laughter.

"Well, my life be upon your hands," he cried. "I'm going to do it now."

"You WILL?"

"Under one condition. I offer you a bargain. Let me drive the new machine in the International Race and I'll fight this bully."

Pauline was silent.

"You want to see the duel, of course, I'll consent to that. It will be a new and thrilling experience for you. Just say the word, and"——

"Yes, I agree," cried Pauline, "if you let me be your mechanician and ride in the race with you."

Harry raised his hands hopelessly. "Is that the only alternative?"

"Yes," said Pauline.

"Very well; I accept it."

"And you will fight the duel with me as your second?"

"Yes."

"Oh, you are GRAND—you are the grandest thing in the world," she cried. "But, of course," she added, anxiously, "you won't kill him, will you?"

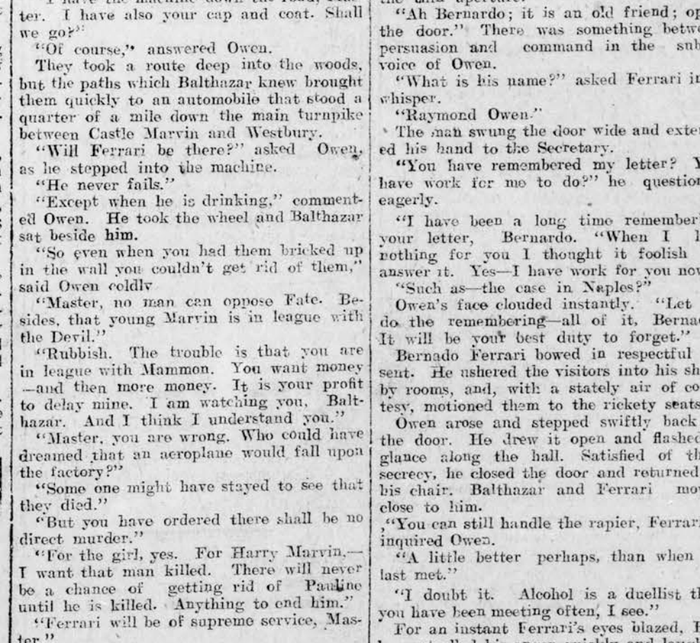
"No," said Harry, "he is going to kill me."

He sat down at the table and wrote a note to Ferrari. He called the butler.

"By telegraph," he said.

(To be continued).

This story will be shown in picture on 23rd October, 1915.



This is from the Motion Picture of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players.
Pauline, in Readiness for the Automobile Races, urges Harry to fight the Duel with Ferrari.

This is from the Motion Picture of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players.
Harry shows Pauline the Challenge while the Villainous Owen listens.

This is from the Motion Picture of "Pauline" by the Famous Pathe Players.
Ferrari, the Duelist, Poisons the Rapier with which He Plans to kill Harry.

POETRY AND NATIONAL CHARACTER.

THE LESLIE-STEPHEN LECTURE.

Reviewing Mr. Dixon's Leslie-Stephen lecture at Cambridge on May 13, "The Times" writes:—

Burke spoke of not being able to draw up an indictment against a whole people. And if it is difficult to unite a whole nation in the responsibility for a particular political action, it is still more difficult to unite it in a single picture of mental or moral characteristics. This perilous attempt has, however, been made by many writers about many peoples, and it does not do much harm; provided we do not forget how perilous it is and how very loose and uncertain its conclusions are likely to be. We have to remember that though the character assigned to any race may have a sort of rough truth, the exceptions that deny it are usually very conspicuous. We have no sooner decided that the Greeks were distinguished for their freedom from mysticism than we are confronted with Plato, in many ways the most Greek of the Greeks; that the Romans were a practical race of soldiers and statesmen without any gift for art or any creative and original power in literature, than we think of Virgil, perhaps the greatest of all artists in words and a poet who created a manner of writing and a way of looking at human life that had for more influence than those of his master Homer. We call the French a race of clear-thinking logicians, who have always sacrificed suggestion to statement, and we are met by La Fontaine; we call the English a people given to business and field sports, practical, narrowly national, full of common sense and the domestic virtues, and before we have finished admiring our powers of generalization we find Shelley staring us in the face.

Such are the rocks that beset the course chosen by Professor Macneile Dixon for his Leslie Stephen Lecture. Nor does he altogether escape them. He wishes to connect our poetry with our national character. And so far as concerns "that courage in being ourselves" for which Goethe praised us, the connexion is probably well founded enough. But when he goes on to insist on finding in our character a readiness to "permit every man to be a law unto himself," to "prize the eccentric," because some such qualities are discoverable in our literary taste, he is surely the victim of his own theories. Is the Englishman one whit more tolerant than the Frenchman or the Italian of a neighbour who may have a fancy for wearing unusual clothes, eating unusual food, or for any other sort of unconventional behaviour? If Mr. Macneile Dixon thinks so he can only have in his mind those unrepresentative intellectuals who often encourage originality and sometimes even tolerate eccentricity. A few weeks either in Mayfair or Peckham or a country farmhouse would soon undeceive him.

RACIAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Nor can it be taken as at all certain that another interesting remark of Mr. Dixon's has really any special application to the English character. He discusses and tends to dismiss Matthew Arnold's theory that the surprising richness of our poetry is explained by the presence of a Celtic element in a mainly Teutonic stock. The Celt, said Arnold, redeemed our race from Germanism and gave to our poetry its sense for style. Well, we are all anxious just now to be redeemed from Germanism. But if the Germans have always been conspicuously lacking both in the clarity and in the distinction which together make up style, the Celts are far from being the only race who have possessed them. In the whole of that aspect of style in which it may be said to represent discipline, the Roman, for instance, is far more conspicuous than the Celt. That finely tempered discipline of the mind and the will which is one of the greatest characteristics of French classics must be due rather to the Roman than to the Celtic element in the blood of France. We then, in England, who are still more richly compounded than the French need not follow Arnold in giving the credit of Shakespeare and Keats to the Celtic strain in us. Perhaps the ethnologists will allow us a little Roman blood. In any case there is a great deal of Norman and Dane, to say nothing of Fleming and Frenchman, to be added on to the German and the Celt before we have counted all the elements which make up the composite whole; and probably the secret of our greatness, in poetry as in other things, is rather to be found just there, in the variety of the elements of which our race is blended than in the peculiar virtues of any one.

EFFECT OF INSULARITY.

The wisest course, perhaps, is to give up these attempts to explain genius as the resultant of race or national character. "The wind bloweth where it listeth and thou canst not tell whence it cometh." Mr. Dixon is on surer ground when he comes, in the latter part of his lecture, to deal with the weaknesses to which the English race and English writers are peculiarly liable, and the great responsibility laid upon as the metropolitan people of a race whose language is by far the most widely read in the world. We made ourselves what we are, as he says, by our withdrawal from that feudal and Catholic Europe of the Middle Ages which was in name, and partly in truth, a single great society. We stood outside the universal Empire altogether, and we began very soon to show a tendency to resent the interference of the rulers of the universal Church. In this way we became a nation, while Italy, Germany, Spain, and even France, were still "geographical expressions." It is hardly going too far to put it as Mr. Dixon puts it when he says that in the meanwhile we had "declined the advantages of the best Latin society." The natural result was that our literature developed those qualities which made it appear "barbarous" to the typical Frenchman like Voltaire, in spite of his visit to England and his enthusiasm about many things English. France, had definitely taken to other road. "In French literature deference to authority, regard for the universal, sympathy with the wishes and susceptibilities of men at large, a care for social requirements, meet us at every turn." Frenchmen write to delight or persuade their readers; an Englishman, Mr. Dixon thinks, "writes that he may converse with himself." One remembers Sir Thomas Browne and Charles Lamb, and in another way Browning and Meredith, and cannot deny some partial truth at any rate to the accusation. It may not cover so much ground as Mr. Dixon fancies. But at least the general truth is evident that while in France it was precisely "respect for the tradition, for the opinion of others," which "made French civilization the wonder and admiration of the world," it was just the opposite qualities which were the dominant notes in the English genius. This love of independence, this refusal of our writers to be bound by any fetters of precedent either in what they shall say or how they shall say it, has brought us great things. We owe to it our drama, our novel, both almost purely our own, and much of what is greatest in our glorious wealth of lyric poetry. We are certainly never likely to undervalue it.

TRADITION AS A FACTOR.

But it has its dangers, as Matthew Arnold spent his life in pointing out. For tradition in any art is, after all, as Mr. Dixon says, "nothing more than the capitalized experience of its students." You defy it at your peril. And it takes two forms, which might have been more clearly distinguished in this lecture. The first refers to the subject matter of literature. Every really great writer feels and loves the feeling that he is one of a great company who have lived in all lands and all ages, that he has to speak of the same human life as his masters spoke of, and that what he says is only partly his own, because it is partly the echo of voices that first sounded a hundred or a thousand years before he was born. This consciousness reaches its fulness, of course, only in learned poets like Virgil and Carducci, Milton and Gray and Tennyson. But it is present to every writer who knows that the business of literature is the interpretation of human life and that the unity of man is far greater than the diversity of age or country.

But there is another work which tradition has to do. It is concerned with ritual as well as with creed. Besides keeping our thoughts within the bounds of the modesty of nature, it has to see that the clothes they wear are free both from the disgrace of meanness and from the vulgarity of ostentation and excess. The tradition has, in fact, to help us to maintain a standard of writing what is called style. And it is perhaps on this side that we English need it most. We have, no doubt, had our intellectual alarums and excursions in the course of our literary history. But the fundamental common sense of our race has always disliked vagaries either of thought or conduct, and on the whole our literature has on this side had the advantage of our originality of mind without paying too great a price for it. Mr. Dixon justly remarks that we have put far more of human life into our poetry, for instance, in the last few centuries than the poets of Spain, France, and Italy. While they may be said to have been in the main occupied with going again and again round the some narrow circle of a few inherited themes, love and compliment, and war, all worn somewhat thin by repetition and seldom enriched by new thoughts or spontaneous emotion, our poets were giving their art to new tasks, society, and politics, and nature. Milton found the Sonnet still busy with the empty echo of Petrarchan love; he made it a trumpet call of liberty and truth. So when the old lovely landscape conventions had become mere conventions, Thomson and Cowper, and finally Wordsworth, created in England a new poetry of nature to which no other literature could provide a parallel.

NO GREAT TURN FOR ART.

So far so good. On this side we could be original without being eccentric, we could freely enrich and renew the great tradition without running much danger of losing sight of it. We did not know it, but our common sense was itself akin to the tradition, and did its work for us. But the tradition is a discipline of art as well as of thought; and on this side it found in us no natural response like common sense to reinforce it. As a people we have shown no great turn for art. We have not produced many great artists, and we have generally admired them for anything rather than their art. Gray, for instance, was an admirable artist as well as a fine interpreter of some of our most universal feelings; but he owes all his popularity to the latter. Tennyson was a master craftsman; but the Victorian public which worshipped him cared nothing at all for that and everything for his domesticity and seriousness, his English attitude of common sense and compromise in politics and religion. Milton, the one great artist our race has produced, and one of the two or three greatest masters of the art of language in all the world, owed his great vogue much, of course, to his creative genius, more perhaps to his supposed justifying of the ways of God to men, hardly at all to his consummate mastery of his art. There was nothing in the common English feeling about him at all parallel to the French pride and delight in the perfection of Racine. It was not only that art meant less to us than to the French, and our language meant less to us than theirs to them. And to our loss and shame, even after 300 years of noble English prose and poetry, it still does.

PRIDE IN LANGUAGE.

Of course, the discipline of the great tradition and the craftsmanship and fine choice of language it brings, have their effect even when it is not recognized. The people who delighted in Milton and Gray and Tennyson were all unconsciously influenced by the art of those poets. The crowds who went to hear John Bright speak thought that it was the Puritan and the "tribune of the people" who moved them so strangely; but, of course, it was also, and to a very great extent, the disciple of Milton, the master of pure English, the shaper of nobly balanced phrases, in a word, the artist. Still, there has been too little of this, and it has been too unconscious to play the part it is needed to play. We do not feel the loving pride in our language which we ought to feel. We neither admire as we should those who can make it yield its richest music, nor hate as we should those who debase and defile it. To take a single illustration only too much in evidence at this moment. The vulgar word "Britisher" seems at this moment to be gaining an entrance into circles which one might have expected to find strictly closed to it. It might have been supposed that not merely scholars and men of letters, but any one who had ever heard one note of the music of English would have rejected this entirely unnecessary innovation, as ugly in sound as it is barbarous in formation.

This is, however, a side issue and one under which it seems that dangerous fires lie concealed. Our business was to protest against an ugly and offensive word which has found its way this year even into the correspondence columns of "The Times"; and in that protest the Scotch and the Welsh, more musical than we English, will surely join with an ardour at least equal to ours. It is only a single illustration, which happened to have a special urgency at the moment. Many others might easily be found. Our slang, for instance, which is always enriching our language, is also always degrading it. With languages, as with other things, to live is to grow, and to grow is to take on new tissue. But the new tissue must be healthy and kindred tissue, bringing strength and beauty, not an alien body of disorder. Slang, the creation of the young, is always giving us new words which justify themselves and get established; but when it degrades a word like "awful" to the level of the street boy, when it reduces a whole vocabulary to the dreary monotony of a single termination, it simply betrays a race wanting in the natural instinct for these things and untrained in the great tradition which partly supplies it.

NEED FOR DISCIPLE OF TRADITION.

So we get back to our need for the discipline of tradition. The French, who have it so much more, need it much less, for their language has a far less extended empire than ours, and is far less exposed to provincialism. How did they obtain it? Partly by the large part their great classical writers have always played in their schools. This is one thing we can imitate. Our own language, partly because it is our own, can never do for our higher education what is done by Greek and Latin. But it need not banish them; indeed, it is the best of all preparations for them, giving a boy, before he comes to Horace or Sophocles, a beginning of that difficult knowledge of what it is that a poet is trying to do. And, apart from that, a familiarity with Shakespeare and the rest will give a boy, without his being aware of it, a new consciousness of the glory of our language and some personal pride in preserving it.

We must disdain the cheap triumphs of fustian, and sentimentalism, and exaggeration; we must realize for ourselves and try to persuade others that such triumphs are as short as they are cheap. We must believe that human thought and emotion are the greatest things to be found in this world; and that they call for greatness in the words that are to utter them. Above all, at this great moment, when the British Empire is passing through the crisis of its fate, when the heart of the whole race is beating in unison, as it never did before, in every quarter of the globe, when our young men are dying by thousands for the sake of what they and we believe to be the liberty and civilization of the world, let us at home here, especially those who are too old to serve the cause except by voice and pen, see to it that our words are not unworthy of their deeds. Let them be grave and quiet, without violence or boasting, with the temperate clearness which belongs to settled will. We are fighting for freedom, and freedom has been the watchword of our race. Our history has taught us that the only true civil freedom is that of race obedience to freely-chosen laws. Let us use the freedom of our language in the same spirit, accepting the laws of our fathers, enlarging them, transforming them, but never making an absolute breach in the inherited tradition. Let us resolve so to be free as to be a law to ourselves. For in the matter as in others there is truth in the words of the wise man. Surely the beginning of wisdom, that is discipline.

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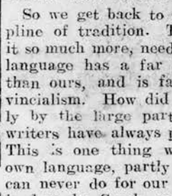

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THE BEGGAR AND THE EARTHQUAKE.

A RETURN TO ORTHODOXY.

It was not really a bad earthquake, though it scared the inhabitants of Mekinez, cracked a good many walls, and threw down a few antiquated buildings, writes the Tangier correspondent of "The Times." It was, however, sufficient to form an engrossing topic of conversation for a couple of days. There was, for instance, much speculation as to its cause, until the learned doctors of the law officially announced that it was due to the fact that "the bull Kujuta, who carries on his horns the rock of ruby which supports the angel on whose shoulders rests the world, had changed his weighty burden from one horn to the other, being fatigued." After all, as long as you believe—and all Meckinez believed—it is just as good an explanation as any other.

This earthquake took place at the very hour when the faithful were at mid-day prayer in the mosques, and as the day was Friday the congregations were large. Now the mosques of Mekinez have many gates, and as it is the custom for each Moslem to divest himself of his shoes on entering he invariably leaves the sacred building by the same portal as he came in by, in order to reclaim his yellow slippers. But the earthquake put a terrible fear into the hearts of the faithful and they fled in every direction.

A THEORY OF LIFE.

Now every night a beggar, of considerable literary ability—which, no doubt, accounted for his state of penury—passed the door of the writer's house, and often he would come and sit in the little enclosed garden and talk. He had so hopelessly muddled up his own thoughts with other people's teachings and general tradition that one could not deny him the title of philosopher. There were two episodes in his life of which he was distinctly proud—that in his later days, those of his poverty, he had evolved a theory of life, and that in a former prosperous period of his existence he had so successfully forged the Sultan's seal, by moulding a replica in wax, that he had been able to rob a handsome sum from the revenue of the country.

His theory of life was interesting—or rather the deductions that he made to issue from it were. It was the theory of positives and negatives built up on the basis that both were equal; as much life as death, as much light as darkness, as much evil as good, and as much health as sickness. But he went further, for he argued that the man who lives a good life is simply selfishness personified, for he is merely casting his own share of evil upon the shoulders of others. "If," he said, "I refrain from stealing, another, and perhaps innocent, man must steal; if I refrain from murder, another must kill." It was a creed that opened great possibilities; the teetotaler always drunk in order that the drunkard might be a teetotaler; the missionary practising revolting heathen rites in order that the revolting heathen might go to church—and so *ad infinitum*.

THE SLIPPERS OF THE FAITHFUL.

Argument had no effect upon him, and even the native servants, who listened horror-struck but fascinated to his unorthodoxy, took him in hand. They fed him—which opens the gates of so many religions—and he willingly went thus far, but no further. But the earthquake brought him back to orthodox Islam. The evening of that Friday he came to the garden. He was nervous and hesitating, and for a time remained silent. Then he confided that his unorthodoxy was past and done with. He was convinced in the omnipotence and mercy of Allah as proved by manifestation—more especially to the poor and suffering. The whole day's events had been to him a revelation of Allah—that the earthquake should have occurred on a Friday, and at the hour of mid-day prayer when the faithful were in the mosques, that they had all fled precipitously! And what but Divine providence had led him to be passing the door of the deserted mosque but a minute or two after the earthquake—the mosque door strewn with the slippers of the terrified and dispersed worshipped who had fled by the nearest portals and given no thought or heed to their shoes. He had collected 11 pairs, the newest and the best; he could not carry more. They would last him all his lifetime. He realized that for him, and him alone, to bring him back into the paths of Truth, the whole events of the day had been ordained. Could he refuse so evident a call? In the earthquake Allah had manifested his omnipotence and His terrible and wondrous power; in the incident of the slippers His Divine mercy—and my friend went away in the deep content of religious peace.

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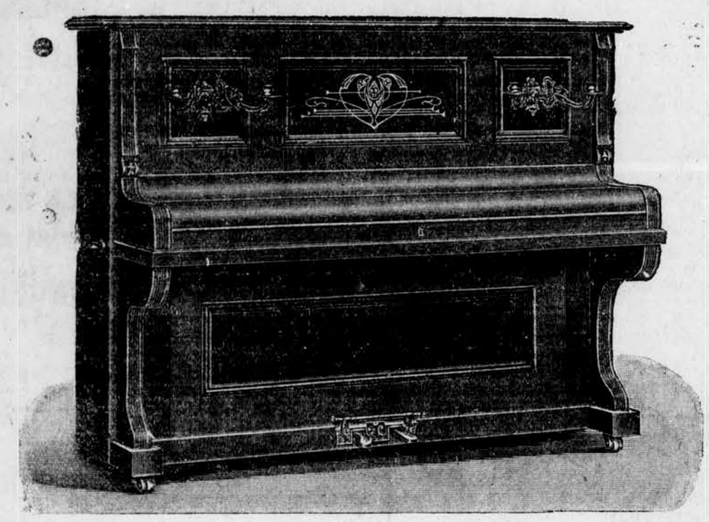

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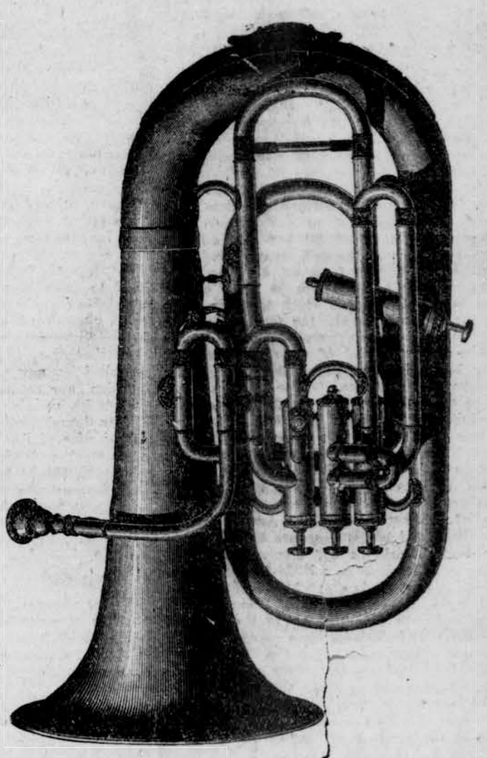

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